

## CHAPTER 2

### REMOTE PROCESSING SYSTEM PROCEDURES

#### *Section 2A—STANDARD SUPPLY PROGRAMS AND DOCUMENTATION.*

**2.1. Overview.** This section provides general and specific procedures for distribution and processing of programs and documentation. All program runstreams are provided on magnetic tape by HQ SSG/ILS. Specific procedures applicable to special purpose and utility programs/runstreams are contained in part 2, [chapter 6](#). Specific procedures for report programs are contained in part 2, [chapter 5](#) and [chapter 6](#).

#### **2.2. Types of Programs.**

2.2.1. Systems Support. Programs which establish and provide the operating environment for the SBSS/ADS are designated as systems support. These programs preposition the required constant/variable data in memory initialization; provide input/output capability via drivers for peripherals and communications subsystem; DMS/CALC contains common subroutines such as DMS/CALC, locate detail, decimal to binary/binary to decimal conversion; and allow for the orderly restore of records updated by transactions subsequently rejected.

2.2.2. Application. Programs loaded to the program bank except system support and utility are designated as application. Application programs are called into memory to process specific inputs, produce reports, or other off-line products. Application programs perform input edits, make processing decisions, produce the memory buildup to change records, create transaction histories, output document and images. Interface with system support routines is accomplished to perform the input/output functions and access common subroutines.

2.2.3. Utility. Self-contained programs, working independently of the system support, are designated as utility. Utility programs are documented in [chapter 16](#). The program numbers NGV001 through NGV099 correspond to the attachment containing the operating instructions. Most utility programs are self-adjusting and function as directed by the parameters provided.

#### **2.3. Distribution of Programs and Documentation.**

2.3.1. HQ SSG Release Tapes. Program release tapes are mailed directly to each DMC computer site from HQ SSG/SSQ Release Control. If the release is small, less than 4000 tracks, HQ SSG/SSQ electronically sends the release to the DMC sites. Each release is numbered chronologically. Should a release be received with a date prior to the most recent release, notify the HQ SSG Field Assistance Branch (FAB) immediately.

2.3.2. Receipt of Release. Upon receipt of the program release from HQ SSG, the SBSS monitor at the applicable DMC will copy the new software and produce a listing of the program changes affecting the SBSS which includes rationale and DIREP information. The RPS operator will print out RUNID NM4RRO from the designated print queue to obtain the listing of program changes and provide a copy to Procedures and Analysis, Accounting and Finance Materiel, and satellite accounts, if applicable. Computer Operations will review the AF Form 636 rationale record for any special instructions that apply to the RPS. The release contains a brief resume of the program changes and advance documentation when required. Advance documentation serves as interim procedures and is effective until procedures can be published. In conjunction with Procedures and Analysis (host and satellites), the supply systems monitor will review the rationale portion of the AF Form 636 for software changes to determine the impact to the SBSS. Procedures and Analysis with the input from the

supply systems monitor will coordinate with all affected branches and/or organizations to ensure the procedural changes and implementation instructions are thoroughly understood. This may be accomplished by a formal meeting or a written summary. The supply systems monitor will coordinate with Procedures and Analysis and the DMC/SBSS monitor to determine the date the programs will be loaded on the DMC. It is the responsibility of the RPS supervisor to ensure all special instructions have been completed successfully before allowing any users to access the SBSS. Computer Operations must coordinate with the appropriate management office of each affected account on the changes received to ensure a compatible and correct operation. The Management and Systems Flight, or other appropriate management office of each automated account, is responsible for timely distribution of advance documentation and instructions to affected sections of the account for proper implementation. A release number is assigned to each group of DMC SBSS ADS programs released to provide proper documentation control and for reference use between bases and HQ SSG/ILS. Release numbers are constructed and assigned as follows. All releases will be loaded under strict timeframes. The following illustrates the timeframes to load the applicable releases:

**Table 2.1. Release Timeframes.**

RELEASE	LOADED WITHIN
LOAD UPON RECEIPT	72 hours of receipt
EMERGENCY RELEASE	24 hours of receipt
OPR EFFECTIVE	After completion of end of month

**2.3.3. Air Force-Wide Releases.** Air Force-wide operational programs are used at all bases and are modified/enhanced by release software. The releases can be either routine or special and are identified by assigning an alphanumeric designation to each release (e.g., R970701). The seven-digit number is assigned as follows: (a) R/S indicates the type of release as either routine (R) or special (S), (b) YYMM indicates the two-digit year and the two-digit month, and (c) SN indicates the sequence number. (**NOTE:** All block releases start with sequence number 01.)

**2.3.3.1. Special Releases:** Emergency releases are generated as required and released through HQ SSG/SSQ with a higher priority. Quality Test & Evaluation Phase II (QT&E II) releases are made as required and are sent to specific bases for testing purposes. QT&E II release numbers begin with a T.

**2.3.3.2. Documentation Releases:** The quarterly CD-ROM release to AFMAN 23-110 is effective the first day of the month; therefore, the release software is loaded on the first day of the month.

**2.3.4. Computer Operations Actions for Air Force-Wide Releases.**

**Step 1** - Enter the date received.

**Step 2** - Enter the date loaded or filed.

**Step 3** - Annotate release form, accordingly, whenever re-release has been requested. After receipt of the reshipped program, enter dates received and loaded or filed.

**Step 4** - All RPS/main site operators will read and initial each release.

**Step 5** - Immediately after loading a program release, the RPS operator will print a current listing of the program bank. Process the Program Bank Index (PBI) by entering the following command:

@START 0GV00000\*DBWORK.PBI

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This PBI listing will be marked with the release number and date loaded. Retain the most current PBI listing and two previous PBI listings in file with associated listings received with program release provided by the DMC. The following runstreams must be executed every time a new program release provided by HQ SSG for the SBSS is uploaded. Each of these runs must be processed by Gang 1 of each unique ALN.

@START 0GV00000\*DBWORK.CREATE/GVEXECUT001      Note 1

@START 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.CREATE/ALN-EXEC      Note 2

**NOTES:**

1. This run saves all Exempt files for all ALN accounts.
2. This run saves ALN unique user files.

2.3.5. AF Form 636. This listing will contain the AF Form 636 and the applicable rationale list pertaining to the specific release and will be used to control the application of ADS programs in the SBSS operation. This file will be organized and maintained as follows:

2.3.5.1. AF Form 636 program release listing and applicable rationale list for released software are maintained in release number sequence.

2.3.5.2. Current block release (designated by an R in the first position of the release number) and two previous block releases to include all special (designated by an S in the first position of the release number) releases. To further clarify: (a) current block release and all special releases following it; (b) first previous block release and all special releases following it; and (c) second previous block release and all special releases following it.

2.3.5.2.1. For baseline releases, the AF Form 636 and rationale listings will be held until a new baseline is received. Baseline releases will be identified in the documentation accompanying the release.

2.3.6. Computer Operations Actions. Computer Operations should ensure the following steps are completed each time a program release tape is received/loaded:

**Step 1** - Arrange a meeting with the DMC/SBSS monitor, discuss any special instructions included on the AF Form 636, and develop a plan of action. Agree upon the time and date to load the release.

**Step 2** - Have knowledgeable personnel on duty during the load of the release to correct/resolve problems if they should arise.

**Step 3** - Ensure all gangs are in the proper posture to load software. Also, ensure all gangs have been properly dumped. The primary databases should have completed all TIP processing and be in utility/EON mode; secondary databases should not be active; that is, if using the automated runstreams, wait until they have completed prior to the load. When all databases are in proper posture, the RPS operator should notify the DMC operator to down the ADS through security and to load the new software.

**Step 4** - Ensure the SETUP/HVTIP runstream has been processed after the applicable release load.

**Step 5** - Complete special keyins, if any, are included in the rationale portion of the AF Form 636.

**Step 6** - Resume normal processing when these steps have been completed.

**2.4. Reserved For Future Use.**

**2.5. Phrase Records.** The term Phrase Records applies to reject notice, transaction, cargo, and exception phrase records.

2.5.1. Reject/management phrase load file 0GV00000\*REJNOT. is required to establish the reject notice record which provides a plain language phrase that identifies specific errors in an input. Each base will be furnished a complete file at the time of conversion and any changes, additions, or deletions will be furnished by HQ SSG/LGS as required. These phrases will not be changed at base level. **Attachment 2A-1** contains the input format, and part 2, **chapter 7**, lists current phrases used in the SBSS. A hash total is computed on all reject phrase load inputs. This is done to ensure the action and supplemental data location flags are correct. The flags control internal program decisions that could affect the validity of the account.

2.5.2. Type transaction phrase load file contain phrases which print out to further identify specific transactions appearing on document and transaction registers. The type transaction phrases and codes (TPPC) are loaded to the database record area (DBRA) by processing TPH load inputs (see **Attachment 2A-1** for input format). A current listing of type transaction codes and abbreviated phrases are shown in part 2, chapter 3, **attachment 3A-9**. Each Computer Operations will prepare load inputs to update database records as applicable, using the above referenced attachments for format and current phrase data. If it is necessary to delete a phrase, an input is processed as a load with the phrase not used. Type cargo and exception phrase records are loaded as outlined in part 2, chapter 27, **section 27R**. Phrase load inputs must be processed through the RPS pseudo reader before any users can access the SBSS database. The only outputs furnished are reject notices in the event of error conditions. If an error condition occurs a printout of the appropriate database record area should be made and compared against the current listing of phrases in **part 2**. An input load image should be processed to correct any erroneous phrase in the DBRA. When multiple errors are detected, or the DBRA appears garbled, a prep of the area and a reload of the entire phrase file should be accomplished. Each new program release received should be closely reviewed to ensure all loads/changes/deletes of affected phrases are made in conjunction with new program loads.

## **2.6. Reporting Program Problems.**

2.6.1. Sometimes questions or errors arise that just cannot be resolved at base or MAJCOM level. These questions and errors should be directed to the FAB at Maxwell AFB, Gunter Annex AL, DSN: 596-5771, or commercial: 334-416-5771. Direct contact with analysts/programmers is not authorized. Each RPS should have one terminal configured for the MAPPER system. This way you could sign on and review for any system calls, program error calls, or heads up on temporary or permanent software fixes. Before calling the FAB, SBSS users must, at a minimum, first complete the checklist outlined in **Attachment 2A-5** for reports and system problems. The FAB is staffed by individuals who are willing to assist you. However, it is extremely difficult to give assistance when the basic problem has not been defined and the background of the events that led to the problem is not documented. The FAB is there to help you, but SBSS users should limit their calls to the serious situations that CANNOT be resolved at base level or with the assistance of the major command. Each RPS supervisor must be contacted prior to any recoveries of the SBSS database that is performed.

2.6.2. Once contact has been established with the FAB, request a control number. Control numbers are a means of identifying your call for future reference. More than one call on the same problem will have the same control number. Therefore, if you are making an additional call on the same problem, provide the control number previously issued to the FAB controller working the call. In most instances, the controller who is working the call will ask for keyins to be made to give the controller a

more descriptive analysis of the problem. For this reason, depending on the circumstances, have a demand terminal available in the event analytical inquiries are requested. During the course of resolving the problem the FAB controller may determine that a program discrepancy exists. Operational Field Test (OFT) bases use procedures in [Section 2F](#) for the submission of DIREPs. Satellite supply accounts should report all program problems to the host accounts for resolution. However, if the host accounts are unable to help resolve the problems, satellite supply accounts are authorized to call the FAB directly to resolve program discrepancies. The satellite should request assistance from the host account for system problems.

**2.7. Satellite System Problem Reporting.** The DMC support base is responsible for analyzing, collecting, and reporting satellite system problems as follows:

- 2.7.1. Anytime the satellite system is online with the DMC.
- 2.7.2. Twilight. When receiving or transmitting data to satellites.
- 2.7.3. Reports. When receiving or transmitting data to satellites.
- 2.7.4. The problems experienced are not directly related to any known hardware or operator faults. To preclude meaningless reporting, the following steps should be taken to verify:
  - 2.7.4.1. Applicable operation modes of the DMC are established.
  - 2.7.4.2. Communication link between the DMC and applicable RPS is established.
  - 2.7.4.3. The satellite operator is responsible for initiating the problem definition process. The supporting RPS is the initial point of contact for a satellite equipped supply satellite. The remote station device (RSD) operator can verify system status; that is, online, down, batch, etc.

**2.8. Reporting Documentation Errors.** Editorial errors, minor procedural or technical inconsistencies, or requests for clarification which do not require immediate resolution will be reported to HQ SSG/ILSPD by email, fax or in writing. DIREPs will not be submitted for these minor changes. ILSPD will coordinate with the OPR for the reference publication to accomplish the required change, if appropriate. Normal lead time from initiation of a documentation change to its publication is a minimum of 90 days. Documentation errors which require immediate resolution may be called in to the FAB.

### ***Section 2B—REMOTE PROCESSING STATION (RPS) OPERATING GUIDELINES.***

**2.9. Overview.** The following documentation is used to provide the information and procedures necessary to manage and operate the RPS. Although used as a guideline, these procedures should be followed as closely as possible.

**2.10. Remote Processing Station (RPS).** Detailed information on the RPS components and operating instructions for individual components can be obtained from this manual. Input will be processed and the RPS operated according to the instructions contained in this manual.

**2.11. System Maintenance.** There are two categories of maintenance in this system.

- 2.11.1. ADPE maintenance covers all terminal functions, and all peripheral devices. Maintenance of the ADPE will be as specified in the current USAF contract and/or by Air Force military personnel specifically trained to perform maintenance. Operators and other personnel will not attempt to per-

form maintenance on this ADPE, except for the operator maintenance specifically defined in the operator's manuals.

2.11.2. Site environment maintenance includes air conditioning, electrical power input to the point where the ADPE will be plugged in, etc. This type of maintenance will be the responsibility of the Base Civil Engineer. The Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply, with the input of Computer Operations, will advise the Base Civil Engineer of the impact that site environment has on the ADPE operation and supply response.

**2.12. Disposition of Products.** Paper products no longer required will be disposed of according to AFI 37-138 and/or local policy. A copy of the RPS console printout will be retained for a minimum of 90 days. Ensure that the printout is no longer required to post information to tape history records, or for verification of reports processing completion prior to destruction.

**2.13. Control of RPS Facility Environment.** AFI 33-113 outlines procedures for cleanliness, fire safety, etc., for ADPE facilities. These guidelines are specifically for computer facilities; however, they should be reviewed and normal cleanliness and safety practices applied to RPS/satellite facilities. The RPS/satellite can operate in an office environment.

**2.14. Access and Restrictions in RPS/Satellite Facility.** There will be no smoking, eating, or drinking in the immediate vicinity or while operating the RPS or SATELLITE hardware. If the facility is used for office space for Computer Operations personnel, precaution should be exercised to ensure the office facility uses temporary partitions or is far enough away from the hardware to preclude any damage to the hardware or hinder operations. The facility should have limited access, which includes operations and supervisory personnel, personnel authorized by the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply or personnel accompanied by an authorized person. When the RPS/SATELLITE is unattended, sign off will be accomplished and the facility secured.

**2.15. Terminal Response Time.** If poor terminal response time is suspected, the RPS supervisor must investigate the following and take corrective action as necessary:

2.15.1. Retransmits need to cease. It takes a conscious effort to depress keyboard unlock and transmit. This builds more transactions queued for processing, creating duplicate transactions, and ultimately causing slower response time. The only reason to depress the transmit key a second time is if the keyboard is not locked, which means it did not take the first time.

2.15.2. Query Language Program (QLP), Supply Users Generator (SURGE), reports processing, processing of Hand-Held Terminals (HHTs) and processing of NGV278 (CTH INQ) during prime time (0700-1800) should be held to an absolute minimum. These requirements should be processed during non-prime time (1800-0700).

2.15.3. Review on a daily basis, current SBSS scheduling techniques to ensure only the minimum is being processed on the primary database. This will enable releveing, follow up, and file status to be accomplished prior to prime on-line time.

2.15.4. Review the catalog statements in 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$. and ensure that disk assignments are being utilized. Ensure that gang one, gang one's transaction history, and gang five have different disk assignments. Also ensure that there are no CAMS files on these drives.

***Section 2C—STANDARD SUPPLY SYSTEM (SBSS) TERMINAL SECURITY SYSTEM.***

**2.16. Overview.** This section explains the security measures, controls, and responsibilities to minimize the risks and vulnerability associated with fraud, theft, and sabotage of the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS). The software controls described in this section along with other security controls already in force provide a means for individual Transaction Inline Processing (TIP) transaction accountability and for controlling who can input and process online. The examples in this section uses X to represent primary gang number unless otherwise stated.

**2.17. Responsibilities.** Terminal security is an important function for the security of the system. The primary and alternate SBSS Terminal Security Manager is appointed by the Computer Operations Element Chief and approved by the host and satellite Management and Systems Officer. These individuals (2S0X2's) at host sites will come from the RPS. Each SBSS Terminal Security Manager is responsible for the daily operation and maintenance of the terminal security system; that is, processing 1SZ inputs in online mode. The host SBSS Terminal Security Managers for the primary gangs (1-4) are responsible for all other actions associated with the terminal security system. The satellite terminal security manager is responsible for their system designators. Close coordination with satellite terminal security managers and other host terminal security managers is required during initial implementation, satellite rehomings, and recovery processing of the terminal security utility programs. Authorization to load/change user ids must be approved by the Computer Operations Element Chief and the Management and Systems Flight Chief.

2.17.1. Security Guidelines for workstations and network Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity applications.

2.17.1.1. Workstations are considered to be any personal computer (stand alone, networked, or client/server), or dumb terminal used by any government employee or government contractor.

2.17.1.2. Workstations should never be left unattended while open to an application, or signed on to a network or the SBSS. Workstations should be signed off whenever the user leaves the work area. It is the individuals responsibility to ensure these security measures are applied.

2.17.1.3. Security measures include the safeguarding of User Identifications (User-IDs), passwords, interface protocol (IP) addresses, and modem telephone numbers. These should be regarded as sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information and only be provided on a need to know basis. It is highly recommended that passwords be changed on a regular basis to help reduce the security risk. Specifically, IP addresses are managed by the local Base Network Control Center (BNCC) or a designated local office and provided on a necessary basis for connection to the local area network (LAN).

2.17.1.4. Employees should consider all information entered or accessed on the computer as SBU. This includes government computers (stand alone; on a LAN; or peer-to-peer configurations). Individual users are responsible for the security of installed applications software and all data input through the workstations. Because most of these machines have electronic access to numerous database files and access to the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) security measures to ensure Class C2 compliance must be implemented to the best extent possible. This covers workstations locally purchased, brought in by outside agencies, or furnished by the government. It also applies to software developed by HQ SSG, commercial off the shelf (COTS), locally developed, or developed and released by any government agency.

2.17.1.5. Terminal area security should be applied whenever the areas of concern are accessible by unauthorized personnel. This includes limiting direct access to the terminal, using a COTS screen saver with password protection, and using the operating system (OS) security (access



through the OS CMOS BIOS setup when the PC is turned on). Use of LAN security is also an available method to support in-place security. Due to the multitude of software packages, operating systems, and COTS products it is suggested you contact your local Terminal Area Security Officer (TASO), LAN administrator or small computer office to implement security procedures and/or activate security software features.

2.17.1.6. Other references include the Air Force Systems Security Instruction (AFSSI) 5024, Volume I, *The Certification and Accreditation (C & A) Process*; AFSSI 5024, Volume II, *The Certifying Official's Handbook*; and AFMAN 33-229, *Controlled Access Protection*.

**2.18. Management and Systems Officer.** The Management and Systems Officer or an appointed assistant is responsible for review of part 8 of the Base Supply Surveillance Report (D20), which reflects unauthorized attempts to process controlled TRICs. Any abuses reflected on the D20 must be resolved through administrative or disciplinary means.

**2.19. Authorizing Transaction Processing.** User-IDs and passwords for access to the DMC RPS are issued once a need for access as determined by the Flight Chief. User-IDs may not be shared by individuals signing online. Once the need for a user-ID is established, the Terminal Security Manager loads the user-IDs to the terminal security file according to [Attachment 2C-4](#). Positions 1-52 in the terminal security files are mandatory entries and will authorize an individual to sign on and process the uncontrolled TRICs. Requests from organizations outside of Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity to access the SBSS and process controlled TRICs must be approved and validated by the Management and Systems Flight Chief.

**2.20. Controlled TRICs.** The Flight Chief will appoint primary and alternate terminal security individuals. These individuals, in coordination with the Flight Chief, will determine who can process controlled TRICs and inform the SBSS Terminal Security Manager, in the RPS, which controlled TRICs that each user-ID is allowed to process. The Flight Chief will determine what transactions can be processed in their respective flights. Only the assigned primary terminal security individual or their alternate will be able to call the RPS to reset passwords. The SBSS Terminal Security Manager loads the controlled TRICs to the applicable user-ID according to [Attachment 2C-4](#) or [Attachment 2C-6](#). Controlled TRICs are listed in [Attachment 2C-1](#). All other TRICs are uncontrolled.

**2.21. User-ID Listing.** Once each quarter, terminal security validation is required. The SBSS Terminal Security Manager provides all Flight Chiefs (host account) and all satellite accounts (Management and Systems Officer) a listing with names of personnel assigned to a flight, user-IDs and TRIC authorizations or DD Form 2875 for review. After review of the listing (or DD Form 2875), the Flight Chiefs and/or satellites MSOs annotate any changes or deletions then signs the listing or DD Form 2875 and returns it to the SBSS Terminal Security Manager. The SBSS Terminal Security Manager makes the required adds, changes or deletions and maintains the listing or form until the next review. The user-ID listing is an important document allowing SBSS users access to the operating system. The Terminal Security Manager must ensure that those in "only a need to know" position have access to this file. A listing with signatures matching DD Form 2875 or a DD Form 2875 must be submitted to the Management and Systems Flight Chief for new user-IDs between quarterly reviews. For resetting passwords, see the Controlled TRICs paragraph above. No additional list or forms will be maintained other than the terminal security managers for the RPS or each flight.



**2.22. Programs and Files.** The files and utilities programs which follow are used in the SBSS Terminal Security System:

2.22.1. TCB Security File. The TCB (Tip Common Bank) security file contains SBSS security data for all gangs. This file is updated during online mode when a 1SZ input is processed, and in the demand mode when the utility program NGVU02 is processed for each ALN. This file will contain the 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEx. files for all gangs. That is why gang 1 for each ALN must be the point of contact.

2.22.2. The Common Bank (NGVU02). The Common Bank is an area in memory that contains portions of the TIP security file. This area is used to validate user-IDs as they sign on the SBSS in the online mode. The area is also used to validate which controlled TRICs a user is authorized to process. This area does not use disk I/Os and will not slow down processing. NGVU02 loads the USERFILEx file (x = gang number) into the TCB file TIP\$\*<ALN>\$\$000231. This job is executed by processing:

```
@XQT 0GV00000*GVABSUD001.NGVU02
```

This job will only print at the demand terminal that started the job. The output will be a return of the valid system designator (**EXAMPLE:** SYS 01, SYS A1, SYS A2 etc.) and will return with an SOE. Upon successful return from NGVU02, the security file will have been updated according to the information read from the USERFILE.

2.22.3. Common Bank Load (NGVU03). Program NGVU03 is used to initialize the security common bank and load the TCB file TIP\$\*<ALN>\$\$000231. into the common bank. This job is executed by processing:

```
@XQT 0GV00000*GVABSUD001.NGVU03
```

This job will only print at the demand terminal that started the job. The output will be a message that says: LOAD OF ALN/GANG SUCCESSFUL. Upon successful completion of NGVU03, the security file information for the user's ALN will be loaded into the FGSS (Fixed Gate Shared Subsystem).

2.22.4. Display Utility Program (NGVU04). The utility program NGVU04 reads the TCB security file based on gang and creates a temporary sorted file called \$USER\$x (x = gang number). NGVU04 is only processed in the demand mode at the host site by the host security manager. This file is assigned the qualifier/project-ID of your current demand run. Also, you will be queried for output queue. Once NGVU04 has processed, NGVU04 will SYM a copy of your \$USER\$x file to the input queue. This listing will display the current security data (user-ID, TRICs, etc.) that is loaded to the common bank. This job is executed by processing:

```
@XQT 0GV00000*GVABSUD001.NGVU04
```

Program NGVU04 displays the following prompts:

```
>ENTER GANG NUMBER
```

```
> ...(respond with the appropriate one digit)
```

```
GANG NUMBER OF 1, 2, 3, 4.
```

```
>ENTER NTR DEVICE (DEFAULT IS PR)
```

```
> ...( respond with the appropriate print )
```

```
DEVICE IDENTIFIER (I.E., NTR57P).
```

```
>ENTER BY USER,NAME,INIT(INITIALS),SYMB(SYMBOL BY)
```

> ...( respond with the appropriate sort )

SEQUENCE IDENTIFIER OF USER, NAME, INIT, OR SYMB.

**2.23. Special Instructions.** Upon a successful return from NGVU04, TIP FILE #231 will be retrieved, ordered into the specified sequence, compiled into a listing and SYM'D to the specified print device. Program NGVU04 will also create a \$USER\$<GANG> FILE with all the current security USER-IDs and TRICs loaded in the common bank. These latest changes from \$USER\$<GANG> must be copied into the original master file 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE<GANG>. to provide a backup, in case the TIP security file is ever destroyed.

**EXAMPLE:** @COPY \$USER\$<GANG>.,0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE<GANG>.

**NOTE:** The qualifier of your \$USER\$x file is dependent upon your current qualifier. You may check for your current qualifier by executing the @WHOAMI command on your demand page.

2.23.1. 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEx. Files. The 0GV0\*USERFILEx. files are SSDF flat files based on gangs 1 through 4. They are used anytime the SBSS TIP security file needs to be recovered. These files are initially created by using IPF or any ASCII editor. They can be updated with IPF or any ASCII editor, or replaced in their entirety with the \$USERSX file. The input of an online 1SZ will not update this file. Up to 2,000 user-IDs can be maintained in each 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEX.

**2.24. Tip Sign-On Process.** The SBSS terminal security system is initialized each time the SBSS ADS is brought up. The TIP security file is read into a common bank where it is used to validate user-IDs, 1SZ input, and TIP inputs. When signing on, the Common Bank is checked to validate the user-ID. If the sign-on is successful, the PID number is attached to the user-ID, the SBSS menu screen appears and online processing begins. The user can process any of the uncontrolled TRICs, plus any controlled TRICs specified in the security mask.

**2.25. Error Messages.** The following is a description of errors displayed by the security applications:

2.25.1. STATUS = 0000000014, 0000000016, or 0000000018. Either of these errors may occur when processing NGVU03. NGVU03 loads file TIP\$\*<ALN>\$000231. to the common bank. If this file (#231) is not cataloged or assigned or the common bank is corrupt, one of these errors will occur. To clear error(s), correct file condition for file #231 and process NGVU03 with the ",S" option:

@XQT,S 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU03

**NOTE:** This will affect all TIP users on your ALN. Ensure you coordinate with all applicable SBSS users before processing.

2.25.2. STATUS = 0000000015. This error occurs when trying to sign on in tip.

Process: <SOE>@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU03

**NOTE:** The S option is omitted when processing job for this error. Process this program for each gang on your ALN. Any other nonstandard halt or errors will be accompanied by a console error message.

2.25.3. NO SYSTEM DES CARD SUBMITTED FOR GANG # (WHERE # IS THE GANG NUMBER) - The input file 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE<GANG>. did not contain a SYS image for any accounts.

- 2.25.4. USER-ID ALREADY IN FILE - An attempt was made to add a USER-ID which already exists in the security file.
- 2.25.5. BAD IMAGE PLEASE CHECK - The input image read was invalid.
- 2.25.6. NO MATCH ON TRIC NNN (WHERE NNN IS A TRIC NAME) - Input TRIC is not loaded as a controlled TRIC.
- 2.25.7. TIP I/O ERROR ##### (WHERE ##### IS THE I/O ERROR STATUS RECEIVED). The read/write of the TCB security file was unsuccessful. Processing is terminated when this error occurs.
- 2.25.8. MORE THAN 2000 USER-IDS - An attempt was made to add more than 2000 USER-IDS.
- 2.25.9. TRIC ALREADY EXISTS IN FILE - An attempt was made to add a TRIC which already exists in the security file.
- 2.25.10. TRIC NUMBER ALREADY EXISTS IN FILE - An attempt was made to add a TRIC with a number which already exists in the security file.
- 2.25.11. GANG CARD IS NOT THE FIRST CARD - A 'GANG' card (image) was not the first image in the input file.
- 2.25.12. GANG NUMBER IS INVALID - The user's project-ID did not start with a valid GANG number (1, 2, 3, or 4) or the input GANG number did not match the GANG number from the project-ID.
- 2.25.13. NO B CARD FOR TRIC 1SZ - The TRIC 1SZ must be loaded prior to an attempt to add a USER-ID record.
- 2.25.14. BAD SYS DESG CARD - The SYS card (image) is invalid or contains an invalid system designator.
- 2.25.15. TOO MANY SYS CARDS SUBMITTED - Too many SYS cards (images) exist in the input file. A maximum of 10 system designators (01 and A1 THRU A9) may be added to a single gang. Process @XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU03 and continue.
- 2.25.16. INVALID ALN NUMBER - The USER'S ALN number is invalid. The USER must not run under an ALN exempt account.
- 2.25.17. CALL TO SECURITY BANK WITH INVALID ALN NUMBER - The input file 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE<GANG>. did not contain the correct ALN qualifier. This error occurs when the USER'S ALN or account number is not numeric. The user must not be ALN exempt, or if on a NON-ALN machine, it must have a four-digit number as the first four positions which already exist in the security file.
- 2.25.18. BAD GANG NUMBER - Gang NUMBER MUST BE 1, 2, 3, OR 4, re-enter appropriate gang number.
- 2.25.19. INVALID SORT TYPE INPUT - Sort type must be USER, NAME, INIT OR SYMB, re-enter appropriate sort type.
- 2.25.20. THIS ALN <NNNN> AND GANG <X> NOT CONFIGURED WHERE <NNNN> EQUAL USER ALN AND <X> EQUAL USER SPECIFIED GANG NUMBER. ENSURE YOUR JOB IS STARTED WITH AN @XQT - Self-explanatory; call system coordinator.

2.25.21. SYS DESIGNATOR DATA CORRUPT - Problem with TIP file #231, call system coordinator.

2.25.22. TIP FILE 231 FOR ALN <NNNN> IS BAD - PLEASE CHECK RECORD

2.25.23. START ADDRESS = <XXXXXX> WHERE <NNNN> EQUAL USER ALN AND <XXXXXX> EQUAL THE START RECORD NUMBER OF THE FAILED TIP FILE ACCESS - Self-explanatory; call system coordinator.

2.25.24. FILE ERROR - UNABLE TO ASSIGN <USER FILE> WHERE <USER FILE> IS APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED \$USER\$<GANG> FILE - Possible file conflict problem; call system coordinator.

2.25.25. FILE ERROR - UNABLE TO FREE/SYM <USER FILE> WHERE <USERFILE> IS APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED \$USER\$<GANG> FILE - Possible file conflict problem, call system coordinator.

2.25.26. FILE ERROR - UNABLE TO ASSIGN <WORK FILE> WHERE <WORK FILE> IS A TEMPORARY FILE USED FOR SORTING, IDENTIFIED AS NGVU04UD900 - Possible DISC storage problem; call system coordinator.

2.25.27. FILE ERROR - UNABLE TO FREE,D <USER FILE> WHERE <USER FILE> IS APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED \$USER\$<GANG> FILE - Possible file conflict problem; call system coordinator.

**NOTE:** A GOOD EOJ (END-OF-JOB) IS CONSIDERED WHEN THERE ARE NO OUTPUT ERROR MESSAGES.

2.25.28. FILE ASSIGN ERROR OCCURED WHEN TRYING TO ASSIGN FILE 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEx. This error occurs when you process NGVU02 and the USERFILEx is not cataloged or assigned. Correct the condition with the USERFILEx and reprocess NGVU02.

2.25.29. USER-ID NOT FOUND IN SBSS SECURITY FILE. This message appears if the user-ID is not loaded in the common bank. The terminal function is marked down when this notice is produced and the user should contact the RPS operator to reinitialize the down function. This message does not apply to function 057. The flight chief must inform the terminal security manager (TSM) if this user needs to access the SBSS database so the TSM can load the user-ID. This protects the SBSS database from unauthorized sign-on online.

2.25.30. USER-ID ALREADY ACTIVE ON PID XXX PLEASE CLOSE TERMINAL. This message appears if the user attempts to sign on more than one terminal online. The user can \$\$CLOSE their original terminal and sign on the new terminal. The user can also acknowledge the message, \$\$CLOSE, and return to work on the original terminal. This message can also occur on a partial system crash, if the user was not allowed to close normally.

2.25.31. USER-ID LOADED IN SYSTEM DESIGNATOR TABLE FOR SD PLEASE LOGOFF. Users may sign on only to the terminals configured to the same system designator as their user-ID. The message above appears when a user attempts to sign on a terminal which is configured to a system designator different from the user-ID loaded for the user. When a user has a need to sign on more than one system designator on a gang (each system designator has a separate terminal attached), the user must be assigned separate user-IDs and passwords for each.

2.25.32. UNABLE TO LOAD SBSS SECURITY FILE. When the common bank does not contain the required fields of the TIP security file, this message appears. Steps 3 through 5 in [Attachment](#)

**2C-10** must be processed before online processing is allowed. Once these steps are complete, resume the sign-on process.

## **2.26. Terminal Configurations.**

2.26.1. Input/Input Configuration. This is the normal configuration. However, some users require two user-IDs/passwords so they can sign on both terminal pages at the same time. This configuration provides that capability since a terminal does not allow a user more than one terminal page at one time.

2.26.2. Input/Output or Output/Input. Terminals with the two-page concept require a special user-ID/password for the output page. The 1SZI image to load the user-ID must contain OUT in positions 53-55 (TRIC code field) for the output page. This prevents any online inputs from processing on the output page. Therefore, this page can remain signed on for output under this user-ID as long as the work area is manned.

## **2.27. Processing TIP Inputs.**

2.27.1. Transaction Accountability. Once an authorized user signs on in the online mode, normal processing starts, and the user can process any uncontrolled TRICs and their authorized controlled TRICs. After successful processing of online transactions, the user's initials are stored in the applicable transaction histories.

2.27.2. 301 Rejects. A 301 reject notice occurs when a user tries to input an unauthorized controlled TRIC. When this happens, the user's initials and the time the input was attempted are automatically placed in the last eight positions of the input images. However, the user's initials are not reflected on the 301 reject notice for uncontrolled TRICs. The 301 reject notice for controlled TRICs are printed in part 8 of the Base Surveillance Report (D20). Currently, 301 reject notices are the only rejects that contain the user's initials.

2.27.3. Terminal Security. There are two factors which cause an uncontrolled TRIC to reject with a 301 reject notice and print part 8 of the D20 Report without initials. The first is an unauthorized sign on in TIP. Security software rejects any input from an unauthorized user with a 301 reject, and the initials are blank because the user is not in the SBSS security file. The second is the terminal security mask is in the common bank and is corrupt. The mask for terminal security in the common bank corrupts when an uncontrolled TRIC appears with a 301 reject. To check for this condition, process:

@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU04

If a good end-of-job is received, the security mask is not corrupt. If you are unable to get a good end-of-job, the Terminal Security Manager must coordinate with the DMC operator to do the following:

@MSG PLZ DOWN SBSS ADS xGV

Review your USERFILEx to ensure user-IDs are correct.

@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU02

@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU03

@MSG PLZ UP SBSS ADS xGV

2.27.4. Processing 1SZ Inputs. The SBSS terminal security system should be updated in online mode with 1SZ inputs. These inputs are used to load, change, or delete controlled TRICs, user-IDs,

and other data to the TIP Security File and Common Bank. The various inputs are described in detail in the attachments. The 1SZ will not process through pseudo. If the 1SZ processes successfully, INPUT PROCESSED is returned. If unsuccessful, one of the following notices is produced:

- 2.27.4.1. INVALID USERID NOT FOUND IN SBSS SECURITY FILE. This means you are trying to process against a user-ID not loaded in the security file. Correct the user-ID in the input image or load the user-ID to the system.
- 2.27.4.2. INVALID TRIC NOT FOUND IN SBSS SECURITY FILE. This means you are trying to process against an uncontrolled TRIC. Correct the TRIC in the input image, or load the TRIC to the system.
- 2.27.4.3. INVALID USERID ALREADY IN SBSS SECURITY FILE. This means you are trying to load a user-ID which has already been loaded. Discard the input.
- 2.27.4.4. INVALID TRIC ALREADY IN SBSS SECURITY FILE. This means you are trying to load a controlled TRIC which has already been loaded. Discard the input.
- 2.27.4.5. INVALID FORMAT CORRECT AND REINPUT. See [Attachment 2C-1](#) through [Attachment 2C-9](#) for correct format. Follow the format exactly.
- 2.27.4.6. TIP IO ERROR OCCURED, REPROCESS INPUT. Try again. If this does not work, the TIP security file must be re-created. Go to [Attachment 2C-10](#) and process steps 2 through 5.
- 2.27.4.7. MAX NUMBER OF USER-IDS IN SBSS SECURITY FILE. This means the gang has reached the maximum number of USER-IDs that can be loaded to this gang. Process NGVU02 or delete USER-IDs that are no longer required from the USERFILEX.
- 2.27.4.8. BIT VALUE FOR TRIC ALREADY IN USE IN SECURITY FILE. This means you are trying to assign a TRIC FLAG to a controlled TRIC, and the flag is already in use. Use next available number.
- 2.27.4.9. INVALID GANG NUMBER VALIDATE AND REINPUT. This means you have the wrong gang number. The input file must contain primary gang 1, 2, 3, or 4.

**2.28. Conversion/Implementation Procedures.** Step-by-step procedures required to implement the SBSS terminal security system are contained in [Attachment 2C-10](#). [Attachment 2C-11](#) contains a sample for creating an 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEX.

**2.29. Processing NGV221 Through SBSS Security.** Program NGV221 has been modified to include SBSS security checks against images being loaded to the pseudo. Procedures are contained in [Section 2J](#).

## ***Section 2D—LOGISTICS READINESS SQUADRON / SUPPLY ACTIVITY ADP PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.***

**2.30. Overview.** This section outlines the procedures for selecting, training, and maintaining proficiency of RPS-II and DMC satellite operators.

### **2.31. Training.**

- 2.31.1. The continuing availability of trained, qualified RPS-II and DMC satellite operators depends upon the care and attention given to the training of those selected and the maintenance of proficiency. The criteria used are discussed in the paragraphs that follow:

2.31.2. Except as explained in paragraphs below, it is mandatory that airmen basics, civilian employees and retrainees selected as RPS operators successfully complete the formal Supply Systems Specialist Course prior to operating the standard RPS-II and satellite DMC terminal functions. A formal request for a quota to the training course will be submitted immediately upon selection of the individual for operator duty. OJT will begin upon assignment to Computer Operations. The training will consist of all tasks outlined in JTS 2S032, except those involving RPS-II operator duties.

2.31.3. The following training conditions apply unless restricted by the MAJCOM:

2.31.3.1. Personnel selected as RPS-II operators and scheduled to attend the Supply Systems Specialist Course may operate the RPS-II and/or satellite DMC input/output functions under carefully supervised conditions before completion of the mandatory course.

2.31.3.2. SBSS input/output functions are currently utilized for two general applications: (1) as communications equipment for satellites of the Standard Base Supply System, and (2) as terminal functions in Receiving, Demand Processing, etc., at larger bases instead of terminals. Therefore, the amount of training required for each application is different.

2.31.3.2.1. For SBSS input/output functions used to support satellites of the SBSS, operators may be trained by OJT and may possess a 2S071 AFSC. Parent commands should ensure that at least two 2S072 personnel are assigned that have been provided familiarization training on this ADPE. OJT training provided to 2S071 AFSC personnel will suffice for familiarization training.

2.31.3.2.2. For SBSS input/output functions used as terminal functions within the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply organization, operators may be trained by OJT and may have a 2S071 AFSC. Bases must ensure that at least two 2S072 personnel are assigned in Computer Operations with specified training.

2.31.3.2.3. To ensure continuation of proficiency, participation is a minimum of 1 work week to include a complete normal end-of-month. Hands on RPS-II operation is required semiannually for 2S072 personnel in the grade of E-6 (TSgt) and below, not performing the duty.

## ***Section 2E—AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM (ADS) PRODUCTION CONTROL PROCEDURES.***

**2.32. Overview.** This section outlines general and minimum production control procedures required to satisfy the data processing needs of AF stock record accounts supported by the USAF Standard Base Supply System. These procedures include the ADPE utilization requirements of all functions involved in Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity operations: that is, satellite and A&F. The provisions of this section are designed to implement the major command and ADPE custodian responsibilities outlined in AFI 33-103, and AFI 33-116. The Host Standard Base Supply System (DMC) scheduling directly affects the shift manning and efficient use of ADPE resources for all supported activities. Under no circumstances will the SBSS/DMC processing be disrupted, or delayed to compensate for satellite nonavailability.

**2.33. Concepts.** Usage of the SBSS ADS will be preplanned and systematically scheduled to obtain maximum online time each workday. However, database integrity programs, (DMU-VERIFY, NDA500, IRU-DUMPS) will not be sacrificed for any reason.

2.33.1. Processing Sequence. All USAF Standard Base Supply System programs/products will normally be processed prior to running major command, local, or as required programs. Exceptions to



this policy will be held to the strictest minimum and will not be allowed to interfere with the mandatory, sequence controlled reports. Locally devised programs that duplicate data provided through standard programs or products may not be processed.

2.33.2. Duties. The Management and Systems Flight (Computer Operations) will be responsible for the compilation, ADS processing, publication, and distribution of SBSS ADS schedule data.

2.33.3. Workload, shift manning, and all customer operations are directly regulated by SBSS ADS production schedules. Therefore, copies of the schedules must be furnished in advance to SBSS flight offices, satellite Supply officer, A&F, Fuels and all satellite accounts. The forecast and daily processing schedules should only be distributed as outlined above. Local conditions may require further distribution; that is, to section level, reducing the number of copies by joint use where possible.

2.33.4. Although the Management and Systems Flight is responsible for final production of SBSS ADS schedules, each function is responsible for ensuring their data processing requirements are included in the daily processing schedules.

2.33.5. At least once each month, the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply should review the effectiveness of their local ADS production control. It is recommended that this review be made during a periodic How-Goes-It meeting. At this time, supported functions should brief the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply on the effectiveness of ADS schedules for their function, and apprise them of any major workloads anticipated for the coming month.

2.33.6. The RPS supervisor will assign ADS scheduling duties to an individual within Computer Operations. This individual will be known as the ADS scheduler, and will be the contact on all subjects related to ADS scheduling.

2.33.7. Under no circumstances will a single individual, or function, attempt to accomplish ADS scheduling for all Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity operations. This practice is known as scratch pad scheduling, and results in uncoordinated Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity operations; that is, mismanagement of available manpower and ADPE caused by communication breakdowns between Computer Operations and supported activities.

**2.34. ADS Production Control.** The high real-time processing speeds, high costs, specialized training, and concentration of human effort involved in this automated data processing system require the most demanding attention from all supervisors. The use of the USAF Standard Base Supply System will be regulated through production control methods. These methods are to be implemented to ensure end products are obtained in a timely and orderly manner, and that ADS utilization time is precisely fitted to meet the operational needs for maximum supply support.

**2.35. Forecasting.** There are three basic types of forecasting within the RPS operations section. They are Monthly Forecast, Daily Operations schedule, and the RPS Operations schedule.

2.35.1. Monthly Forecast. Once each month the ADS scheduler will prepare a forecast of all known SBSS jobs to be run the following month. This forecast will be prepared and distributed as specified by the 10th workday of the month. Each function will review the forecast with their sections to ensure that all regular and special processing jobs are listed and scheduled on the dates required. All change requests must be forwarded to the ADS scheduler by the 15th workday of the month. If the schedule is transmitted via satellites, satellite accounts may prepare change request to the schedule in the form of images and transmit them to the DMC SBSS ADS scheduler via satellites. This will

reduce delays caused by mailing. In addition to forwarding the change request to the ADS scheduler, the monthly forecast schedule received must be annotated and retained as the anticipated daily operations schedule.

2.35.2. Daily Operations Schedule. Upon return of the change request to the monthly forecast schedule, the ADS scheduler will make all necessary adjustments to the schedule. If the number of changes to the forecast warrant it, prepare the daily operations schedule and distribute it to the users. All change requests received by the ADS scheduler must be acknowledged by letter or telephone.

2.35.3. RPS Operations Schedule. Along with daily operational plans, the ADS operator scheduler will also produce RPS-II operator schedules. Computer Operations shift leaders will review these schedules to ensure they contain sufficient instructions for Computer Operations and that all jobs are accomplished as scheduled. The ADS scheduler and the functional users will coordinate on such matters as implementation dates, data revisions, end-of-quarter/year jobs, and any other changes affecting both functions.

## ***Section 2F—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM TESTING***

**2.36. Overview.** This section provides special procedures to be followed by bases in receipt of programs and procedures from HQ SSG/ILS for operational systems testing. By utilizing a variety of operational bases for systems testing, the HQ SSG/ILS objective is to eliminate the majority of the deficiencies and incompatibilities which may exist between programs and procedures prior to their release Air-Force wide. The success of this testing technique largely depends upon the abilities of personnel assigned at the test base to identify and report such program/procedural deficiencies. Their efforts determine the degree of success that will be obtained in meeting the objective.

**2.37. Designation of Test Bases.** Due to the complexities of the system, variation in mission support, ADPE configurations, and numerous other factors, no single base can provide the conditions required to fully test programs and procedures in an operational environment. Test base requirements are constantly reviewed by HQ SSG and bases are added or deleted as operational test bases as requirements dictate. Concurrence of the appropriate major command is obtained by HQ SSG/ILS before designating a base as a standard operational test base. Normally, only the designated bases will receive test programs; however, due to the type of changes involved, other bases could also receive programs for testing. The release of programs for testing to nondesignated bases is kept to an absolute minimum. Releases received for operational systems testing will be identified in the release.

**2.38. Designation of Test Monitors.** Each operational test base, when initially informed that it has been designated as a test base, will designate two individuals per section (one primary and one alternate) in the Management and Systems Flight, Computer Operations, Base Fuels Management Office, and Accounting and Finance to act as monitors of programs and procedures in test. These personnel will act as contact points for personnel of HQ SSG/ILS concerning systems testing problems. The names and telephone numbers of the designated individuals (as well as all future changes of designated monitors) will be mailed to HQ SSG/ILS as soon as possible. Bases having satellite accounts will designate two individuals at each satellite account to monitor programs and procedures in test which affect satellite operations. Satellite monitors will report all suspected program and procedural deficiencies to the host base Management and Systems Flight monitors. Also, all Satellite accounts will designate two individuals to monitor programs and procedures in test which affect satellite operations. Normal duties as outlined in part 2, [chapter](#)

2, and as designated by the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply/A&F Materiel Chief apply to the designated host base monitor. Additional duties are as follows:

- 2.38.1. Coordinate changes with interfacing systems such as SPS (Formerly BCAS), CAMS, VIMS, CMOS, as required.
- 2.38.2. Ensure all Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity and Accounting and Finance Materiel personnel are operating the same as an operational test base.
- 2.38.3. Review all releases and advance documentation received with new programs. Ensure all affected sections and supported organizations are advised of changes and instructed to notify Management and Systems personnel of any inconsistencies or deficiencies.
- 2.38.4. Ensure all affected sections are trained in new procedures.
- 2.38.5. Recommend operational or procedural changes as required.

**2.39. Loading Test Programs.** Test programs will be loaded as soon as possible after receipt, but not later than 3 workdays after receipt, except as specified by the release forms. Depending on the type of programs involved, some releases will have a specific effective date assigned which must be followed in loading the programs. If the effective date is OPR effective, the 3-day suspense applies. HQ SSG/ILSWT will notify OFT sites of the projected ship date for each release. If mission requirements prevent loading the release, notify your MAJCOM OFT POC and HQ SSG/ILSWT and provide the estimated load date.

**2.40. Distribution of Release Documentation.** Procedures will be followed in the distribution of release forms and advance documentation, except they should be clearly identified as programs and procedures undergoing testing. **EVERY EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO MAKE EVERYONE AWARE OF THE PROGRAMS AND PROCEDURES IN TEST.**

**2.41. Special Requirements.** There will be times when system audit tape printouts, copies of SBSS ADS input/output products and off-schedule processing of reports will be required. HQ SSG/ILS will make every effort to keep requests for off-schedule processing or reports to an absolute minimum. Requests for products will be included with the release form, or requested by message and/or telephone.

**2.42. Evaluation of Testing .** Test bases will operate under normal conditions except that special emphasis must be placed on programs and procedures in test. All Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity and Accounting and Finance personnel must be made fully aware of the programs and procedures in test. The Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply or their designated representative, should periodically apprise maintenance activities supported (Aircraft Maintenance, Vehicle Maintenance, Civil Engineer, etc.) that their activity is an operational test base and special emphasis should be placed on output products received. The personnel who work with the input/output products and the procedures every day are the only ones who can tell if the products are correct, and that the procedures are adequate and easily understood. They can provide such things as erroneous references in the procedures and ADPE input/output products which do not agree with the procedures or the release forms. The following are suggested types of errors to look for while a program is in a test status at test bases:

- 2.42.1. Invalid rejects for a particular type of input processing.
- 2.42.2. Database key/set errors.
- 2.42.3. Unexplained increase or decrease in output products.

- 2.42.4. Invalid records.
- 2.42.5. Abnormal increase/decrease in processing time.
- 2.42.6. Inconsistencies between documentation and input/output formats.
- 2.42.7. Erroneous data in output products.
- 2.42.8. Terminals not being released.
- 2.42.9. Terminals output being misdirected.
- 2.42.10. Loss of audit trail.
- 2.42.11. TIP hang-ups.

**2.43. Reporting Program/Procedural Problems.** Test bases will report all test program and procedural problems directly to the FAB. HQ SSG/ILS will initiate DIREPs by telephone for problems identified at an OFT site. Procedural problems should be reported by the Management and Systems Flight for supply procedures and by the Accounting and Finance for A&F procedures. Program problems should be reported by the Computer Operations monitor. All test base personnel should be encouraged to make comments and recommendations concerning these testing techniques.

**2.44. System Testing Effectiveness .** System testing effectiveness will be analyzed by HQ SSG/ILS semiannually and the results will be presented to the SBSS Advisory Group for evaluation. A 5 percent or less major problem error rate on programs released Air Force-wide will be the criteria used as an acceptable management improvement goal in measuring test effectiveness. Major problems are defined as system deficiencies that require immediate action to correct the error.

### ***Section 2G—MODES, PREPARATION, AND INITIALIZATION.***

**2.45. Overview.** This section describes the different modes of ADPE processing, method of scheduling, and operating instructions for the RPS and satellites. Anytime the system is received from the DMC from either a disk prep, JK-413, or any system maintenance it is MANDATORY for the RPS personnel to process NDA500 (all sets), DMU VERIFY, VERIFY CALC and to take an IRU safety dump. Failing to do so may result in bringing users online with an unstable database.

**2.46. Modes of Processing.** The four basic modes of processing within the SBSS ADS are: Online, Twilight, Reports, and Utility.

- 2.46.1. Online. This mode covers all SBSS processing from the time the beginning-of-day (BOD) initialization image is processed until the END image is processed. The purpose of online processing is to post individual supply transactions, accomplish updating of internal supply and monetary records, create output documents, and store data required for later preparation of audit documents. Online processing presupposes the capability to handle input on a random basis without regard to type of document. Examples of transactions processed online are as follows: issues, receipts, turn-ins, shipments, and file maintenance. This mode also controls the collection of input requests, the distribution of output to terminal functions, and the initiation of read, output images, and print operations. The online environment is normally established with SETUP/HVTIP or existing runstreams with one copy of NGV208A for execution (single-thread).

2.46.2. Twilight. This mode includes all SBSS processing from the time the END image is processed until the first report select RPT image is processed. Its purpose is to allow processing of batch input, or special runs that create transaction histories or update the SBSS database prior to the first report select image being processed. There is a capability to return to online processing from this mode.

2.46.3. Reports. This mode covers all processing from the time the first report select image is processed until the RPTEON (report end-of-night) image is processed. Its purpose is to provide mandatory and optional reports, and management products. Once this mode is entered, the SBSS cannot return to online or twilight processing for that transaction date.

2.46.4. Utility. This mode covers the period of time after reports processing and prior to initialization BOD for the next SBSS ADS processing day. The utility programs are activated by inserting the appropriate NGV select image into the SBSS runstream.

**2.47. Preparation.** When the RPS operator is ready to start processing, all SBSS ADPE to be used must be placed in a ready condition and the RPS must establish its session with the host DMC. For twilight, reports, and utility processing, the operating instructions for each program described in this manual and [part 2](#), specify the functions that will be used. Prepare the RPS equipment as follows:

2.47.1. Ensure all power switches are ON including the modems for all terminals, if applicable.

2.47.2. Sign-on Procedures RPS. To establish the sessions with the DMC, the following procedures must be followed:

2.47.2.1. Sign PAGE 1 of the terminal on to the host in transaction mode as follows:

2.47.2.1.1. Depress XMIT key. The \$\$\$ON (terminal-ID), \$\$OPEN T (system-ID), and LOGON are internally generated for bases processing under simple sign-on procedures. The response will be: ENTER USER-ID/PASSWORD.

2.47.2.1.2. Enter user-ID/password, depress XMIT key. The response will be: The SBSS System Status Screen or the Menu Screen. \*OPEN is internally generated for bases operating under Simple Sign-on. The terminal is now ready to accept online transactions. If the response is ADS IS DOWN, contact host DMC for status of system.

2.47.2.2. Sign on to PAGE 2 as follows:

2.47.2.2.1. Depress PAGE key to gain access to PAGE 2.

2.47.2.2.2. Enter \$\$\$ON (terminal-ID), depress XMIT key. The response will be: ENTER SESSION ESTABLISHMENT REQUEST.

2.47.2.2.3. Enter \$\$OPEN D (system-ID), depress XMIT key. The response will be: SESSION PATH OPEN TO D (system-ID) ENTER USER-ID/PASSWORD

2.47.2.2.4. Enter user-ID/password, depress XMIT key. The system will respond with successful sign-on messages. The page number will be indicated by the number 1 or 2 in the lower left hand corner of the terminal (screen).

2.47.2.2.5. SBSS System Menu Options (RPS):

2.47.2.2.5.1. \$\$CLOSE. Closes the terminal from the active TIP session.

2.47.2.2.5.2. STATUS. Shows system and terminal status.

2.47.2.2.5.3. SSW\*\*\*. This selection is reserved for the console operator to set the three SBSS sense switches. To set the sense switches, modify the three asterisks using the following criteria. The first asterisk is for sense switch 1. The second asterisk is for sense switch 2. The third asterisk is for sense switch 3. A 1 turns on applicable sense switch while 0 turns it off. To turn sense switches on for the secondary gang, place an S in position 8 of the input. An example showing how to turn on sense switch 2 for gang 5 follows: SSW010 and hit XMIT on page 1 or SSW\*1\* S and hit XMIT on page 1.

2.47.2.2.5.4. #051. To aid in data entry, a DPS Overview purpose input screen is available. To select this screen, tab to this selection and depress the XMIT key. To return to the SBSS System menu enter MENU and depress XMIT.

2.47.2.2.6. RPS Session Termination. Enter \$\$CLOSE and then \$\$SOFF to terminate session.

**2.48. Initialization.** The SBSS ADS must be initialized prior to processing with either the online or offline (twilight, reports, utility modes) SBSS routines. To initialize the system, accomplish the following steps:

2.48.1. Insert an INT image into the SBSS runstream. See [Attachment 2I-1](#).

2.48.2. When initialization is completed, a 725 REJECT will be displayed on the RPS console.

2.48.3. To change the requisition data at the same time the transaction data is changed, place the DAY image immediately behind the INT image and it will be processed.

2.48.4. Special Instructions. System initialization images (TRIC INT) must be input as batch inputs. The END will only be input through the main RPS TIP terminal.

2.48.5. Any batch input can be input through the demand mode (PAGE 2); however, only one execution of NGV801A per database (gang) number can take place at one time. The PROJ-ID on the run image will be used to identify the SBSS that originated the input; for example, 1GV0 = gang 1, 2GV0 = gang 2, 3GV0 = gang 3 and 4GV0 = gang 4.

**2.49. Types of Initialization.** Four types of initialization can be accomplished. The type selected by the program will depend upon the settings of the control flags on the special control record and the code in the INT image. They are Beginning-of-Day (BOD), Restart Online, Restart Offline, Restart Beginning-of-Day.

2.49.1. Beginning-of-Day (BOD). This will occur on the first initialization after the RPTEON image is processed. Flags A, C, and I were ON in the special control record. These flags will be set in the OFF position, the date will be advanced, and the transaction serial number will be reset.

2.49.2. Restart Online. This will occur when online processing was in effect at the time the last restart record was written to the DBRA (database record area). Flags A, C, and I were OFF in the special control record.

2.49.3. Restart Offline. This will occur when offline processing was in effect at the time the last restart record was written to the DBRA. Flag A was ON and Flag I was OFF. Flag C may be either ON or OFF.

2.49.4. Restart Beginning-of-Day. This will occur when the RPS operator requests a return to online processing. Flag A was ON and will be set to OFF. Flags C and I were OFF. Date and transaction serial numbers will not be changed.

**2.50. NGV214 Failure.** If NGV214 fails due to hardware or a system crash, the previously active document image file will be recovered automatically when the system is restarted. When NGV214 does not appear to reactivate following a system restart, the following will occur. Wait for another NTR device output to be queued by NGV211A, whereby NGV214 is activated and automatic file recovery results.

**2.51. NGV280.** The following documentation is to be used to print NGV214 or NGV908 documents in the print queue for the laser or bar code printer.

@COPY,A 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGV280,TPF\$.

@XQT NGV280

2.51.1. Message Output Routine Environment (MORE). This processor allows programs to deliver printable messages in an efficient manner. MORE was developed for one specific problem; the uncontrolled buildup of outputs (QITEMS) waiting to be delivered to PIDs. NGV211A interfaces with MORE. NGV211A will determine if the documents should be passed to MORE or NGV214. For further information, error codes and set-up sequences on the MORE software package, see AFM 171-110, volume I, section 10 and DISA's Message Output Routine Environment (MORE) Administration Software User Manual (Version 1.0, 5 May 1999).

**2.52. Classified Processing.** No classified processing will be executed via the RPS. To conform with the requirements of AFI 31-401, and AFI 14-303, the Data Communications Processor (DCP) switch will be physically turned OFF at the DMC main site, thus disconnecting all functional terminals from the DMC when classified reports are being processed.

### ***Section 2H—OPERATORS AND SBSS COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE.***

**2.53. Overview.** This section describes the various inputs available to the remote processing station (RPS) operator to control communications with other supply terminals and change data on the BASE-CONSTANTS-2 (014) records.

**2.54. Communications Inputs.** There are four inputs to control/inquiry the communications functions for SBSS terminals. A brief description of each follows:

2.54.1. Online and Twilight Mode Terminal Control Input (COM REM). This input is used to control the operation of terminal functions. See [Attachment 2H-1](#) for input format.

2.54.2. Status. Displays various information on status of the database and contents of the BASE-CONSTANTS-2 (014) record. See [Attachment 2H-2](#) for input and output format.

2.54.3. Terminal Message Input. Allows RPS operator to send messages to any SBSS terminal. See [Attachment 2H-1](#) and [Attachment 2H-4](#) for input/output format.

2.54.4. End. Changes the SBSS database from online to twilight (END-OF-DAY) mode. The END image processes an interactive communication interface (ICI) ready down (ICIRDYDN) if any system designator has an active automated data system interface.



**2.55. Interactive Communication Interface (ICI).** This processor provides the SBSS with the capability to pass images to or receive images from another automated data system (ADS). These inputs apply to any ADS interface that has the 001-ADS-ACTIVE-IND turned on. The following are the two main ICI keyins used by the RPS to control the ICI processor:

2.55.1. ICIRDYUP (ICI Ready Up). This input allows other ADSs to communicate directly with the SBSS. The ICIRDYUP input also checks the mailbox and passes any images in the mailbox to the SBSS for processing. Use this to start receiving inputs from any interfacing ADS.

2.55.2. ICIRDYDN (ICI Ready Down). This input disconnects any ADS from directly interfacing with SBSS. When processed, any images passed by other ADSs will go into the mailbox. Use this to stop receiving inputs from any interfacing ADS.

**EXAMPLE:** If the 001-ADS-ACTIVE-IND for the Core Automated Maintenance System (CAMS) is turned on (001-CAMS-M = M) and you wish to stop receiving inputs from CAMS (that is, post-post, supply transaction recovery (STR), etc.), then process an ICIRDYDN. Any inputs made by CAMS to the SBSS database will go to the mailbox instead of to the SBSS for processing. To resume accepting inputs from CAMS, process an ICIRDYUP (post-post complete).

**2.56. Limited ADP System Control Keyins.** These keyins are used to inquire the status of, change the processing sequence of, to delete or change sequence, or routing of print files designated for the SBSS ADS. See [Attachment 2H-6](#) for keyin format and description.

### ***Section 2I—REQUISITION DATE, RELEVELING, FOLLOWUP, FILE STATUS CONTROL.***

**2.57. Overview.** Releveling, followup, and file status are performed under the control of the online SBSS system support programs. Operator control over the assignment of requisition dates, starting/stopping of releveling, followup, and file status is maintained by the processing of a DAY image. See [Attachment 2I-1](#) for the DAY image format.

**2.58. Requisition Date Control.** The Julian date assigned to requisitions created by the SBSS is updated by advancing the internally stored date. This is accomplished by specifying the number of days the existing requisition date is to be advanced in position 4 of the DAY image. The Julian date assigned to requisitions can be advanced from 1 to 9 days any time during the online or twilight mode.

**2.59. Requisition Serial Number Control.** Requisition serial numbers are assigned as outlined in part 2, [chapter 9](#). Whenever the requisition date is advanced, the requisition serial number will be reset to 0001. The serial number is displayed on a TIP page by the STATUS command. The 002-REQUISITION-SERIAL-NBR field contains this data. Whenever you have a mismatch in this field it can be corrected by processing the INT image through a canned runstream. This field can also be modified by processing the canned runstream GV\$0000\*TCBRUN\$.NGVU72. If, however, NGVU72 is processed, it will set the 002 record field 002-REQUISITION-SERIAL-NBR to equal 0001. NGVU72 is also processed in the GV\$0000\*TCBRUN\$.CREATE/GV-TCB element.

**2.60. Suppression of Releveling, Followup, File Status.** See [Attachment 2I-1](#) for these procedures.

**2.61. Restarting of Releveling, Followup, File Status.** See [Attachment 2I-1](#) for these procedures.

**2.62. Day Image Control.** Part 2, [chapter 9](#), specifies when requisition dates must be changed. The mandatory times for date changes are necessary to ensure depot requisitions and MICAP START/STOP reporting contain accurate dates. Scheduling of releveing, followup, and file status is the responsibility of the Management and Systems Flight Chief and must be monitored by the Logistics Readiness Squadron Commander / Chief of Supply and major and subordinate commands. Every effort will be made to process releveing daily. Other operations will be accomplished as frequently as operational circumstances dictate. The Management and Systems Flight Chief, in coordination with all other affected flights, are responsible for the processing and correctness of the DAY image.

**2.63. Releveing and File Status Via Through Pseudo.** To process releveing and file status through the pseudo reader, the following is required:

- 2.63.1. Creating a file containing the database keys of the records that require releveing or file status.
- 2.63.2. Starting the required process by the DAY image.
- 2.63.3. Loading and starting pseudo.

**2.64. File Creation.** To create the file containing releveing or file status keys, see [Attachment 2I-1](#) for the day image format or enter DAY for display of options. Program NGV268 will dynamically start NGV208B, a batch program, that will scan the item records and select those records that qualify for the selected process. The database key (in decimal) for each record selected is placed in a record which is written to a sequential file. After starting NGV208B, program NGV268 will issue one of the following management notices:

312 MGT NOTICE - FILE STATUS COMPLETED

**NOTES:**

1. If FILE STATUS processed.

324 MGT NOTICE - RELEVELING COMPLETED

2. If RELEVELING processed.

315 MGT NOTICE - LIMITED RELEVELING COMPLETED

3. If restricted RELEVELING processed.

2.64.1. After NGV208B has created the required file, the following sample messages are produced:

ITEM RECORD SCAN INITIATED AT 090715 AND COMPLETED AT 090919

TOTAL RECORDS SCANNED FOR PROCESSING WAS 13929 FILE CONTAINING 1289

RELEVELING KEYS IS READY FOR PROCESSING ENSURE DAY IMAGE IS RUN TO ENABLE  
REQUIREMENTS PROCESSING WHEN READY TO PROCESS THRU PSEUDO USE THE  
FOLLOWING DATA:

PSU1011LOAD 1GV0\*LVL-FILE.

2.64.2. If no records were selected, a message to this effect will be produced. Both files cannot be created at the same time. Create the LVL-FILE first then the XCS-FILE when both files are required for processing on the same day. The number of records in either file is always two greater than what is shown in the message produced by NGV208B. One is a message (MSG) to the RPS operator that processing has started and the other is an end of file record. To obtain a readout of the existing parameters, process a day image with DAY in positions 1 through 3 and 4 through 80 blank.

**2.65. Starting The Required Process.** When ready to start releveing or file status, enter the PSU transaction produced in the message from NGV208B.

**2.66. Terminating Requirements Processing.** When processing releveing or file status through the pseudo reader and you wish to stop the process prior to normal completion, use the console PSU keyin to stop the pseudo from processing. These transactions will remain on the database in the specified pseudo until the process is restarted. To restart after stopping the process with a day transaction, the following steps must be followed:

2.66.1. Start the required pseudo using the PSU transaction that was used originally to start pseudo, but first remove the filename.

2.66.2. The complete filename is composed of the qualifier and the filename. The qualifier is four positions long with the gang number as the first character followed by the constant GV0; that is, 1GV0. The filename used by releveing is LVL-FILE, while XCS-FILE is the filename for file status.

**EXAMPLE:** 1GV0<ALN>\*LVL-FILE. and 1GV0<ALN>\*XCS-FILE.

### ***Section 2J—PSEUDO READER.***

**2.67. Overview.** The pseudo reader is a software feature which provides the capability of simulating an input function during online processing. It was developed to aid the processing of input images. The pseudo reader consists of the control programs, records, counters and a dedicated area in the SBSS database record area (DBRA) which serves as repository for the inputs to be processed.

**2.68. Pseudo Functions.** Inputs to be processed must first be loaded from images; for example, bench stock, SNUD, status, or via a direct interface by an active program that creates output for subsequent online processing. Loads to the pseudo reader area create read and write images on system audit tape. Once loaded, the inputs will remain until processed or deleted. See [Attachment 2J-5](#) for job stream examples. Upon successful PSU LOAD, PSU DELETE, and PSU STA processing, an S041 management notice will be typed on the RPS console. When total completion of processing has been accomplished, an S042 management notice will be typed on the RPS console. To use the pseudo reader, see [Attachment 2J-1](#) through [Attachment 2J-6](#).

### ***Section 2K—CONCURRENT PROCESSING***

**2.69. Overview.** This section provides concurrent online and reports (end-of-day) processing for the Standard Base Supply System. Online processing will be terminated in an orderly manner at the close of each SBSS business day, assuring completion of all transactions being processed, while reports processing against transactions for the previous day's SBSS business is being accomplished.

**2.70. Scope.** SBSS ADS concurrent processing uses a primary and secondary database concept to segregate the SBSS database records when concurrent processing occurs and involves two SBSS business day's transactions. When concurrent processing is initiated, the primary database records are copied to the secondary database, freezing an image of all database records for reports (end-of-day) processing. To maintain SBSS database integrity, a recovery point is established at this phase in the process via an Integrated Recovery Utility (IRU) dump of the secondary database records to tape. If it becomes necessary to reestablish either the primary or secondary database, this database (IRU) dump may be used as the recovery point. Once the primary database has been copied successfully, reports that are required to be processed against the primary database are accomplished to close out the current SBSS business day on the primary database.

2.70.1. Upon input of the RPTEON select image against the primary database, full online transaction processing for the next SBSS business day can be initiated while reports for the previous SBSS business day are being processed on the secondary database. To terminate concurrent processing, after all required and scheduled reports have been processed successfully on the secondary database, input the RPTEON select image against the secondary database. All SBSS database records and record data elements which were updated on the secondary database are merged with the primary database.

2.70.2. The resulting action allows all updated SBSS database records to reside on the primary database with full recovery capability. See part 2, [chapter 7](#), S741 through S748 management/reject notices, which pertain to SBSS concurrent processing.

**2.71. Current Processing Sequence and Edits.** The major processing sequence of events required to concurrently process online transactions and reports are contained in the following paragraphs:

2.71.1. Initiation of Concurrent Processing. Concurrent processing is initiated by input of the RPTRUN runstream against the primary database (see [Attachment 2K-1](#)). Edits are performed to ensure that the current SBSS business day's online processing has been terminated in an orderly manner (END image has been processed and the special control record 002-FLAG-A field (transaction/batch mode flag) is set to a J) and the secondary database has not been built for the current SBSS business day (special control record 002-FLAG-S field (secondary database flag) is set to 0). Before the primary database is copied to the secondary database, the base-constants-1 record on the primary database is checked to ensure that the database being copied is actually a primary database set for concurrent processing mode (001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG = P). Otherwise, the database copy action will not occur, nor will concurrent processing. This situation will only occur if the decision has been made to process ALL reports on the primary database prior to the next SBSS business day (online mode) being initiated (001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG = blank). If the 001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG is equal to other than blank or P, an S745 reject notice (TYPE database IS INCORRECT) will be generated by program NGV801A.

2.71.2. The Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) employs the gang-of-eight concept to support up to four separate SBSS accounts (S/D 01) on a single computer. Each account is provided two dedicated gangs: primary and secondary. The primary is available for online processing, twilight processing, and certain report programs. The secondary is used for mandatory and as-required report processing. Gang assignments are as follows:

**Table 2.2. Gang Assignments.**

PRIMARY GANG	SECONDARY GANG
1	5
2	6
3	7
4	8

2.71.3. During the end-of-day process, once online and twilight processing have been completed for that processing date, the primary gang is placed into the reports mode by processing RPTRUN. The RPTRUN checks the ITMDTL area on the secondary gang. If it is cataloged, the ACOPY process is activated. If it is not cataloged, NGV898 will then catalog it and then start ACOPY, copying the primary gang to the secondary, changing the database keys to reflect the secondary area codes. RPTRUN puts the primary gang into the reports mode, and the primary is then available for processing. A dump is then performed on the secondary. Since the secondary is an exact copy of the primary, this dump can be reloaded to the primary or secondary if recovery becomes necessary. If this dump is used to reload the secondary database, it will be necessary to run NGV299 to set the 001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG to equal a secondary database (flag = S) since the flag is not set to an S by program NGV898C until after the secondary dump is taken. If the 002-ATH-IMPLEMENTED field equals a 1, the D37 is executed and a subsequent dump of primary areas CT-OWNR, CT-CTRL, and CT-HIST is performed.

2.71.4. Secondary Database Build. During the secondary database build process, the primary database records areas are downed to ensure that no transaction processing occurs while the primary database records are being copied to the secondary database. An S741 management notice (PRIMARY TO SECONDARY database BUILD IS IN PROGRESS) is generated by program NGV898C to inform the RPS console operator that transaction processing is suspended pending completion of the primary to secondary database copy.

2.71.5. Consolidated Transaction History (CTH) Tape Dump. The record field 002-ATH-IMPLEMENTED flag is checked for a 1 (one). If the 1 (one) is present, a tape dump of the primary CT-OWNR, CT-HIST and CT-CTRL areas (CTH areas) will be executed when position 79 and 80 of the primary RPTRUN input image are blank. All host Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity accounts will process the daily RPTRUN with a B in position 79 to bypass the CTH during crossover. The S747 management notice (RPS OPERATOR ELECTED TO OMIT PRIMARY CTH AREA TAPE DUMP) is generated by program NGV898C to notify the Management and Systems Officer that a tape dump of the primary CTH area did not occur on the daily run of RPTRUN. Once a week, all host Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity accounts will process RPTRUN with a blank in position 79 to create the CTH dump during crossover. The weekly CTH dump should be processed after the NDA500 "ALL" option to include the CTH area. A second dump of the CTH area should be avoided if the current CTH database is already dumped to tape. When an \* (asterisk) is present in position 80 of the primary RPTRUN input image, the tape dump of the secondary database and the tape dump of the primary CTH areas will be bypassed. When this occurs, an S743 management notice (RPS OPERATOR ELECTED TO OMIT THE STANDARD DATABASE DUMP) and an S747 management notice are generated. NOTE: Costly recoveries can be avoided by closely monitoring the size and the number of months maintained in the CTH area. To maintain the size of your CTH database, process UTL041 and UTL042 in accordance with AFMAN 23-110. Always ensure a

CTH dump is processed prior to processing UTL041 and UTL042. In the event a recovery is required, follow the instructions in AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 4, Chapter 3.

2.71.6. Special Control Record. The special control record 002-FLAG-S field is set to a 1 (secondary database is active prior to BOD on the primary database). An S742 management notice (PRIMARY database IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR PROCESSING) is generated by program NGV898C to inform the RPS operator that processing can continue against the primary database. In addition, the second line of print on the S742 management notice will read: SECONDARY DATABASE WILL NOW BE DUMPED TO TAPE, unless the database (IRU) dump bypass option is selected (RPTRUN image, position 80 = '\*'). Only your MAJCOM or HQ SSG can authorize the bypass option. After all required and scheduled reports have been processed successfully on the primary database, to include 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.VERIFY/GV-x, and input of the RPTEON image, the primary database may be initialized for the next SBSS business day (online mode).

2.71.7. SBSS Database Integrity. At the beginning of each concurrent processing day, the secondary database is dumped to tape via IRU. Coupled with the DMC system audit tapes, the primary or secondary database may be recovered independently, to any desired recovery point, without affecting other users of the SBSS ADS. The actual database dump occurs as a result of the RPTRUN image/runstream input (unless the database dump bypass option is selected). If the RPS operator selects this option, an S743 management notice (RPS OPERATOR TO OMIT THE STANDARD database DUMP) is generated by program NGV898C to notify Management and System Officer that the database dump did not occur. Extreme caution must be used when this option is selected, since the recovery start point will then be the last database dump taken and the tape dump of the primary CTH areas are bypassed. Bypass of the database dump and tape dump of the primary CTH areas is not authorized without prior approval from the host MAJCOM or Supply Systems Control Center.

2.71.8. Secondary Database Processing. After the secondary database has been built and the database (IRU) dump (if taken) is completed, the 001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG is set to an S. All areas of the secondary database are then ready for reports processing. At this point in the concurrent processing, an S744 management notice (SECONDARY DATABASE IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR PROCESSING) will be generated by program NGV898C. After the RPS operator has completed these actions, process database pointer verification on the secondary database by keying in the following command statement:

@XQT DMS\$0000\*DBALIB\$.NDA500

**NOTE:** Take applicable option as outlined in [chapter 3](#). This must be executed in order to audit the database dump in the event it becomes necessary to reload the database records to either the primary or secondary database for recovery purposes. Normal reports processing can then resume according to part 2, [chapter 5](#).

2.71.9. Secondary to Primary Database Update. After all required and scheduled reports have been processed successfully against the secondary database, and it is desired to close out the reports processing day, the RPTEON image is processed against the secondary database. This will overlay records and record fields that were updated from the secondary reports. Special control record data fields updated at this point are:

2.71.9.1. 002-FLAG-S is set to an asterisk (\*) on the secondary database (RPTEON has been processed on the secondary database).



2.71.9.2. 002-FLAG-S is updated on the primary database. If 002-FLAG-S = 1, indicating the primary database is still in reports mode, 002-FLAG-S is set to a 2. If 002-FLAG-S = 2, indicating that RPTEON has been processed and BOD has occurred on the primary database, 002-FLAG-S is set to 0 (secondary database inactive).

2.71.10. S746 Reject Notice. An S746 reject notice (REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED ON THE SECONDARY database) will be output to the RPS console for the following conditions:

2.71.10.1. The RPTRUN image has been processed against the primary database. The RPTEON image has not been processed against the secondary database. (The RPS console operator is attempting to initiate the next SBSS processing (reports mode) day prior to completion of the current processing day.)

2.71.10.2. The RPTRUN image has been processed against the primary database, but BOD has not been initiated; however, the RPTEON image has been processed against the secondary database. (The RPS console operator must process the RPTEON select image against the primary database.) The generation of the S746 reject notice will prevent any attempt to allow two concurrent processing's to occur at the same time and prevents any damage to the primary database reports sequence control record to result after RPTEON has been processed on the primary database.

**2.72. Restart Procedures.** The following events should be analyzed when attempting to restart specific jobs during concurrent processing:

2.72.1. RPTRUN. During the initiation of concurrent processing, both the primary and secondary databases are down (inaccessible) from processing while the secondary database is being built. If an operating system failure occurs during this time frame, it will be necessary to process the following runstream to UP the primary database record areas:

@ADD,L 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.UP/GV-x (x = applicable gang)

2.72.2. Reinput the RPTRUN Runstream. This will cause the primary to secondary database build process to reinitiate.

2.72.3. Secondary Database Dump in Progress. If an operating system failure occurs, initiate the standard database dump against the secondary database. Ensure record field 001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG is equal to S. If not, use NGV299 to correctly set the 001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG to S. Resume normal processing.

2.72.4. RPTEON Processing on the Secondary Database. If an operating system failure occurs during this time frame, correct the error condition and reinput the RPTEON runstream. RPTEON on the secondary database overlays data; it does not update.

**2.73. Recovery Procedures.** In the event it becomes necessary to recover database areas on either the primary or secondary database, a thorough research must be accomplished prior to any attempt to recover the database. Since there are too many conditions to describe, each recovery situation may be unique to itself. The different types of recoveries may require STR (Supply Transaction Recovery) or IRU reloads of the database, audit trail tape recovery or any combination of the three.

**2.74. IRU Dumps During Extended Online Processing.** When an online processing session is continued for more than the normal processing day, an IRU dump should be taken during this session. This



dump should be taken at approximately the same time the normal end-of-day would have occurred. This dump would serve to significantly shorten recovery time in the event a recovery is later required. This dump should always be followed by a verification of the database. There must be no READ errors on dump tapes. The difference between a READ and WRITE error is the WRITE error will cause the tape to back-up and recheck the last write action. In other words, if the tape's read and write is okay then you have a good tape. If the tape's read is okay and a write error occurs, then the tape may still be okay, however, caution must be used if these are excessive. If the tape's read is bad, then the read error is unacceptable. Thus, READ errors cannot be read by IRU or ACOPY. Consequently, any recovery attempted with these tapes may not be successful.

## ***Section 2L—OPERATING PROCEDURES.***

**2.75. Overview.** This section contains a screen format for each TRIC/DIC that is authorized for input by this manual. Also available is a GENERAL PURPOSE SCREEN, which can be used to enter data for any TRIC/DIC. Screen displays consist of 24 lines, and each line contains 80 character positions. Lines 1-20 display data fields; information is entered in these fields by personnel. Lines 21-24 display reject and management notices. These notices are automatically printed by the computer when they exceed the three display lines.

**2.76. Terminal Sign-On/Sign-Off Procedures.** Before you can sign on to the computer, you must take the following actions. Remember, as the microcomputer technology changes so will these procedures.

Turn on the terminal.

Turn on the printer.

Load the computer with the forms that you will need.

Check the page number displayed in the lower left corner of your screen.

The screen is referred to as the visual display unit (terminal) throughout the remainder of this section.

**NOTE:** The page number is displayed, and then continue by taking the following appropriate actions:

2.76.1. If the page number is one, take the following actions:

2.76.1.1. Press the CONTROL PAGE function key. The following display will appear on your terminal:

```
(**PRINT*)STA- (**XFER*)PRNT (PRNT) XFER(ALL) XMIT(CHAN)MM (PARAM)
(/P1/)ADR- (//)SEARCH ( ) (/)
```

**NOTE:** If the display on your terminal is different from the display above, you must enter the correct data before proceeding. For additional guidance, see UP (Unisys Publication) 9142, Terminal Operators Guide.

2.76.1.2. Press the CONTROL PAGE function key when the control page parameters are correct. The control page parameters will disappear.

2.76.2. If the page number is two, take the following actions:

2.76.2.1. Press the PAGE function key. Page number one will now be displayed in the lower left corner of your terminal.

2.76.2.2. Press the XMIT function key to begin the sign-on procedure. Your terminal will display this message: ENTER USER-ID/PASSWORD.

2.76.3. Enter your USER-ID/PASSWORD. You have only three tries to enter your USER-ID/PASSWORD. However, if you have automatic sign-on implemented, then you only have two tries to enter your USER-ID/PASSWORD. In either case, if you incorrectly enter your USER-ID/PASSWORD in all tries, the system will deactivate your terminal (your PID for the terminal will be marked down). If your terminal is deactivated, you must contact the RPS operator before you can proceed. The purpose of the USER-ID and PASSWORD is as follows:

2.76.3.1. Your USER-ID is a unique word or code that prevents unauthorized users from gaining access to your files. Although entered, your USER-ID will not appear on your terminal.

2.76.3.2. Your PASSWORD is a unique word or code that identifies you as the person seeking to use the computer.

2.76.3.3. Press the XMIT function key. When your USER-ID/PASSWORD have been accepted by the computer, the SYSTEM MENU SCREEN will appear on your terminal.

2.76.3.4. Press the TAB function key until the cursor is positioned at the first input position of the SCREEN MENU # field.

2.76.3.5. Enter the screen number or screen name of your choice.

2.76.3.6. Press the XMIT function key. The screen requested will be displayed on your terminal.

**NOTE:** If you leave the SCREEN MENU # field blank and then press the XMIT function key, the MAIN MENU SCREEN will be displayed on your terminal.

2.76.4. Terminal Shut-Down Procedures. Take the following actions:

2.76.4.1. Press the START-OF-ENTRY (SOE) function key.

2.76.4.2. Enter \$\$CLOSE after the SOE prompt >.

2.76.4.3. Press the XMIT function key.

2.76.4.4. Press the SOE function key.

2.76.4.5. Enter \$\$SOFF after the SOE prompt >.

2.76.4.6. Press the XMIT function key. Your terminal is now shut down.

2.76.5. Single and Multiscreens. The SBSS uses two kinds of screens, single screens and multiscreens, which are defined as follows:

2.76.5.1. Single Screens. These screens use one screen input to complete a transaction. For example, a new item record load can be processed with the screen name FIL and the screen number 442. All data needed to process this transaction must be entered into the screen before they are transmitted from the terminal to the computer.

2.76.5.2. Multiscreens. These screens use two screen inputs to process a transaction. The first screen is an inquiry screen, which collects data from stored detail records. The second screen is built from these collected data. Transactions are processed with the minimum number of data entry requirements. An example of a multiscreen is as follows: first screen--#INQ REC (screen name), or #058 (screen number); second screen--#REC/059.

**2.77. Menus.** When you do not know the specific name or number of a screen, and it is not listed in part 2, chapter 3, [attachment 3A-11](#), you can still call the screen to your terminal by working through a list of program choices (menus). You must enter a choice from each menu until the desired screen appears on your terminal. There are four types of menus, defined below.

2.77.1. System Menu. Use this menu to call any screen used by the computer to your terminal. The System Menu is first displayed on your terminal just after you enter your USER-ID/PASSWORD when you sign on to the computer. To recall this menu to your terminal at any time, take these actions:

2.77.1.1. Press the START-OF-ENTRY (SOE) function key.

2.77.1.2. Enter MENU after the SOE prompt >.

2.77.1.3. Press the XMIT function key.

2.77.2. Main Menu. This menu displays major screen topics. You may call this menu to your terminal by selecting it from the System Menu or, select the Main Menu by taking the following actions:

2.77.2.1. Press the SOE function key.

2.77.2.2. Enter #MAINMENU (screen name), or #001 (screen number) after the SOE prompt >.

2.77.2.3. Press the XMIT function key.

2.77.3. Topic Menu. This menu groups similar functions by topic name. For example, turn-in screens are listed in topic menu # TURNIN; issue screens in # ISSUE. Major screen topics are listed on the Main Menu. To call a screen topic to your terminal, take the following actions:

2.77.3.1. Move the cursor to the topic of your choice.

2.77.3.2. Press the XMIT function key.

2.77.4. Specific Topic Menu. This menu lists topic screens under the topic name, such as ISSUES. The Specific Topic Menu also provides for each screen its name and a description of how it is used. For example, the menu provides the following information: # ISUCE Civil Engineering issue, type org code A or B non-MICAP. Specific topics are listed on the Topic Menu. To call a specific topic to your terminal, take these actions:

2.77.4.1. Move the cursor to the specific topic of your choice.

2.77.4.2. Press the XMIT function key.

**2.78. Selecting Specific Screens For Display.** You can call a specific screen to your terminal whether or not you know the screen's name or number. Take the appropriate actions, as follows:

2.78.1. Screen's Name or Number Is Known. Before you can call a specific screen to your terminal, you must first obtain the screen's name or number from part 2, chapter 3, [attachment 3A-11](#). Screen names are directly related to a TRIC/DIC and its intended use. For example, #ISUCE is the screen name for an issue request for Civil Engineering. Once you have obtained the screen's name or number, take the following actions:

2.78.1.1. Move the cursor to the first open screen line.

2.78.1.2. Press the START-OF-ENTRY (SOE) function key.

2.78.1.3. Enter the screen's name (#ISUCE) or number (#085) after the SOE prompt >.

2.78.1.4. Press the XMIT function key.

2.78.2. Screen's Name or Number Is Not Known. If you do not know the specific name or number of a screen, and it is not listed in part 2, chapter 3, [attachment 3A-11](#), you can still call the screen to your terminal. You must work through a list of program choices (menus).

**2.79. Entering and Transmitting Data (Types of Data).** A displayed screen contains two types of data, protected and unprotected, which are defined as follows:

2.79.1. Protected Data. This data is already entered and you cannot change it. For example, the screen name, screen number, and data field name are protected data.

2.79.2. Unprotected Data. You can enter and change this data. For example, the prepositioned initial value data (data entered on the screen by the computer) and the information that you enter in each field are unprotected data.

2.79.3. Entering Data. When you call a detail screen to your terminal, the cursor moves to the first character position of the first field in which you will enter data. As you enter data in a field, the cursor advances from left to right. When you have entered the maximum number of characters in a field, the cursor automatically moves to the first character position of the next field on your terminal. If you do not enter enough characters in a field to fill it, you must press the TAB function key to advance the cursor to the next field.

2.79.4. Transmitting Data. When you have entered a certain amount of data and want it registered in the computer, you must press the XMIT function key. Data which precede the SOE prompt > or follow the cursor are not transmitted. If an SOE prompt is not visible on your terminal, all unprotected data from the top left corner of your terminal (home cursor position) to the cursor character position are registered in the computer when you press the XMIT function key.

2.79.5. Refreshing the Screen. A screen feature exists to bring back the input data on the screen. This occurs whether the transaction processed or not. On top of the screen where the screen number is shown (i.e., /058), simply replace the slash (/) with an R (i.e., R058) and then enter the data that you want to reprocess.

**2.80. Special Screen Functions.** After you have transmitted data from your terminal to the computer and that input has been processed, your screen will be refreshed. In other words, the last screen you used before transmitting the data is redisplayed on your terminal under program control. When you press the PRINT function key, data on your terminal between the last Start-of-Entry prompt (>) and the current cursor position is printed. If an SOE prompt is not visible on your terminal, data from the top left corner of your terminal (home cursor position) to the current cursor position is printed. Data entered in quantity fields is right-justified. When the data entered does not fill all the character positions, the field is zero-filled. Under these circumstances, do not enter leading zeros in the field.

**2.81. Error Notices.** Correctable Reject/Management Notices.

2.81.1. Operator Correctable Errors. The errors represented by the following SBSS reject/management notices can be corrected by you. These notices are defined in part 2, [chapter 7](#). Refer to your reject notice file 0GV00000\*REJNOT. for applicable rejects.

2.81.2. Correcting an error.

2.81.2.1. Move the cursor to the field that contains the error.

2.81.2.2. Enter the correct data.

2.81.2.3. Move the cursor past the last data field used in the screen.

2.81.2.4. Press the XMIT function key.

2.81.3. Displaying a New Screen. To display a new screen, you must take the following actions. If an empty screen line is available, take these actions:

2.81.3.1. Move the cursor to an empty screen line.

2.81.3.2. Press the START-OF-ENTRY (SOE) function key.

2.81.3.3. Enter the # screen name or # screen number after the SOE prompt >.

2.81.3.4. Press the XMIT function key.

2.81.3.5. If an empty screen line IS NOT AVAILABLE, take these actions:

2.81.3.6. Clear the terminal by pressing the CURSOR TO HOME function key.

2.81.3.7. Press twice simultaneously the UPPER function key and the ERASE DIS function key.

2.81.3.8. Non-operator correctable reject/management notices. Reject notices other than those listed above are printed automatically under program control. The screen you used last will then reappear on your terminal.

2.81.3.9. System Error Notices. In addition to the SBSS reject/management notices defined in part 2, chapter 7, [section 7B](#), the following system error notices may result when you attempt to call a screen to your terminal:

2.81.3.9.1. Invalid Screen Request. This error notice appears on your terminal when you have entered an invalid screen name or number.

2.81.3.9.2. Screen Not Yet Implemented. This error notice appears on your terminal when you have entered a screen name that is listed on a menu, but which is not yet ready for use.

2.81.3.9.3. \*\*\*\*System error nn, field xx, name yyyy. This error message gives you the following information:

nn = The error number (see the chart below).

xx = The field that contains the error.

yyyy = The first four characters of the screen's name.

2.81.3.10. Error Numbers. If one of the following error numbers is displayed on your terminal, verify and then reenter the data containing the error. If you receive the same error message again, you must contact the RPS operator and describe the error before proceeding.

**Table 2.3. Error Numbers.**

ERROR NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
01	Error on read of DPS TIP Screen File.
02	Field is not an I/O field.
03	I/O field is not alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric.
04	Field name does not begin with FD, ND, or SD.

ERROR NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
05	Field name FDnn, NDnn, or SDnn, where nn is not a two-digit number from 01-80.
06	Field length is not in range of 01-80 characters.
07	Computed starting field position and length places data beyond the 80-character image.

### ***Section 2M—TAPE MANAGEMENT.***

**2.82. Overview.** Tape management is an important aspect of RPS operations. By operating with faulty tapes, valuable computer data may be lost in the event that recovery of this data is necessary. Numerous amounts of write errors or any read errors should be researched and corrected as soon as possible. The cataloging of tapes on the system provides a tracking mechanism for identification of specific tape reel numbers to specific file-IDS. It also provides for automatically requesting the host DMC operator to mount the correct tape number(s) when/if a magnetic tape file-ID is used as input on a subsequent run-stream.

**2.83. Cataloged Files.** As with all other DMC cataloged files, the ability to cycle these tape files exist. From 1 to 32 cycles may be retained in the master file directory (MFD). These cycles may be referenced as the following examples depict:

@PRT,F A\*A. This would produce a printout of the MFD information associated with the current cycle of file A\*A. This would include tape reel numbers if it were a cataloged tape file.

@PRT,F A\*A(-1). This would produce a printout of the MFD information associated with the minus one generation or cycle (the cycle immediately preceding the current generation).

@PRT,F A\*A(7). This would produce a printout of the MFD information associated with a specific file cycle, cycle number 7.

Additional information on file cycling may be found in UP 4144, EXEC SYSTEM PROGRAMMER REFERENCE. If a type file catalog entry is deleted or lost by a recovery process, the catalog entry for a tape file may be reestablished by using the following processes. These processes should be used only when the MFD entry recording the tape's current utilization has been lost and the physical tape reel(s) themselves have not been destroyed or written over. If the correct tape reel numbers are known, then enter:

@CAT,PV qualifier\*filename(+1).,U9,xxx/yyy..../zzz

**NOTE:** Where xxx, yyy, and zzz are replaced by the appropriate tape reel numbers.

**2.84. Tape Accountability.** Accurate tape accountability procedures must be followed to ensure positive control over tape input/output within the SBSS ADS on the DMC. Manual records must be available for research and recovery. Although AF Form 2006 is not mandatory, recommend using a formal log to keep track of all RPS tape requirements.

**2.85. Tape Records.** Historical data on all tapes produced on the DMC are the responsibility of the DMC chief. All tapes used by Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity are recorded in the System for Tape Administration and Reporting (STAR), 1100 tape library system. It is not mandatory to record tape

numbers on AF Form 2006; however, a formal log will make a quick reference for input/output tape utilization. There are four methods to obtain tape file information.

2.85.1. @PRT,F on tape filename (if cataloged tape file).

2.85.2. @ADD 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.TAPE-NBR/GV-x .x equals gang

By manually executing the IRU processor:

@IRU

REPORT HISTORY DUMPS FILES DMS\$<ALN>\*ITMDTL-GV-1.;

ACT;

@EOF or audit trail history reporting, keyin the following:

@IRU

Report ACI ALL; ACT;

-or-

Report ACI Last 10; ACT;

@EOF

**2.86. IRU Dumps.** The IRU process is the only tool used by the SBSS to dump the database. This provides backup security for both the primary and secondary gangs. There is a runstream available in 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$. to dump the database: IRUDUMP/GV-x. All dump tape numbers and audit trail tape numbers are stored in IRU history files (see [Attachment 2M-3](#) for dumps and [Attachment 2M-5](#) for audit tapes). Also, you may elect to process IRU dumps with the DUMP CHANGES options. See UP (Unisys publication) 7830 8194-000 for the DUMP CHANGES and RELOAD CHANGES options.

**2.87. EXEC Files.** The recovery of cataloged disk files which are not under the control of the DMS 1100 (Database Management System) are supported using a variety of procedures. These procedures are described below:

2.87.1. The simplest of procedures is the processing of a standard SBSS runstream which re-creates the file to be recovered. The files this procedures applies to and the runstreams to process are documented in [Attachment 2M-1](#). To re-create a file, prior to processing a runstream, verify that the files necessary to process the runstream as documented in [Attachment 2M-2](#) are present on the system.

2.87.2. A second procedure used to backup disk files and provide a recovery capability is provided by the host DMC. This is accomplished by the host DMC via a standard utility referred to as the File Administrative Processor (FAS). The local DMC is responsible for establishing dates and times when files are backed up via the @FAS process. Coordination between the Supply Systems Monitor and the host DMC should be accomplished to determine what files will be saved and the frequency the @FAS process will be accomplished.

2.87.3. The third method used to provide disk file backup capability is provided via standard SBSS runstreams. These runstreams use standard Executive Control Language (ECL), specifically @COPY,GM to create backup tapes for files retained on disk. These backup tapes are created as a secondary backup measure.



2.87.4. If it becomes necessary to recover a file listed in [Attachment 2M-1](#) and it cannot be re-created by processing a standard runstream, the primary means of recovery should be to request the host DMC recover the file from the latest saveall tape. However, it should be verified that the date/time of the @FAS backup tape to be used in the recovery operation is subsequent to the backup tapes created by processing the applicable SBSS runstreams. If the SBSS created backup tape is the most current of the two backup tape sources, the file should be recovered from the SBSS created backup tape. [Attachment 2M-1](#) defines processing frequency and recovery processes using the backup procedures listed in this paragraph.

**2.88. ACOPY Processing Instructions.** ACOPY is used to reload a dump to a gang other than the gang that was originally dumped. It is also used anytime you wish to delete the database prior to reloading a particular gang. Also, ACOPY is the only way you can cross gangs with a database dump. ACOPY converts the DBK of each record to the correct area, page, and record. Prior to starting 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.ACOPY, element 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.SGS must be modified to pass the gang number dumped on the tape and the gang number you wish to recover.

2.88.1. The first IRU tape number must also be provided. An example of element SGS follows:

>ACOPY GANG Y TO Z

>FIRST IRU TAPE IS XXXXXX

If gang five was dumped on tape number B00024, and you want to reload it to gang one, simply change Y to equal gang five, Z to equal gang one, and XXXXXX to equal B00024. For multiple reels, separate with a /B00999/B08888/B0777. The following is one example of a ACOPY runstream:

>@RUN,A ACOPY,,xGV0 . x = gang number

>@SYM PRINT\$,,RPS08 . queue out PR

>@QUAL DMS\$<ALN> . your ALN

>@SSG ,0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.SGS . gang and tape

>SKEL

>#MSG ACOPY FROM GV GANG [ACOPY,1,2,1] TO GV GANG [ACOPY,1,4,1]

>#MSG \*\* STARTING IRU TAPE IS [FIRST,1,4,1] BY: user

>#ADD,L 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.DOWN/GV-[ACOPY,1,4,1]

>#ADD,L 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.DELETE/GV[ACOPY,1,4,1]

>#ADD,L 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.CAT[ACOPY,1,4,1]

>#ASG,TF 0V0\*SBSSAV[ACOPY,1,2,1],U9,[FIRST,1,4,1],1800

>#DMS\$0000\*DBALIB\$.ACOPY,IC DMS\$<ALN>\*SBSS-SCHEMA.SBSS-SCHEMA

>IRU TAPE 0GV0\*SBSSAV[ACOPY,1,2,1]. REEL [FIRST,1,4,1]

>OUTPUT TO DMS\$<ALN>\*XXX.

>COPY ATHINU-GV-[ACOPY,1,2,1] INTO ATHINU-GV- [ACOPY,1,4,1]

" " " "

" " " "

```
>COPY SIFHLD-GV-[ACOPY,1,2,1] INTO SIFHLD-GV-[ACOPY,1,4,1]  
>#ADD,L 0GV0<ALN>*DBRUN$.FREE/GV-[ACOPY,1,4,1]  
>#ADD,L 0GV0<ALN>*DBRUN$.UP/GV-[ACOPY,1,4,1]  
>@EOF  
>@FIN
```

2.88.2. Processing Logic. ACOPY downs, deletes, catalogs, copies, and then it ups the particular database being recovered. It then reads the dump tape, copying the areas from the tape to disk. When recovering to a gang other than the gang that was dumped, ACOPY reads the database keys of the records on the dump and changes the area codes to equate to the gang being reloaded prior to copying the areas.

**2.89. Supply Transaction Recovery (STR).** The prime method of recovering the SBSS database is with the Integrated Recovery Utility (IRU) recover command. The major causes of a STR results either from bad tapes or improper operating procedures. If an excessive amount of read/write errors persist on output tapes, the tape librarian must be notified. In the case of improper operating procedures, training will eliminate this problem. However, there are cases where a STR is necessary.

**2.90. STR Coordinations.** It is imperative that the DECC, RPS, Accounting and Finance, and Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity personnel, OSSG, and MAJCOM all become very involved prior to and during this procedure. It is strongly recommended that personnel from each area assemble together to review these procedures and work together to ensure the database is rebuilt in a correct and stable manner. If bad or unreadable tapes are encountered, STR will abort. The RPS must then utilize ATTANL to print the area on the tape where the error occurred. Close analysis to the ATTANL printout is needed to extract the last good time a transaction was created both before and after the tape error. This will require the RPS personnel to use extreme caution in generating each of the recovery input files.

2.90.1. Special Note. Bases should consider at this point using times slots to build the recovery files to limit the number of inputs in each file. If you elect this option, when you get an end-of-job for NGVU60, the files should be copied into another file (that is, xGV0\*TXFILE. copied into xGV0\*TX1.) for the first run. Filenames should be unique in all cases. STR uses local time for input but converts this to GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) from the tape.

2.90.2. STR Recovery Process. The RPS room will determine the start and stop times necessary for the STR recovery and reestablish the SBSS database up to the time that the STR will be required. That is, RELOAD back a clean and valid database dump and if necessary, audit trail recover up to the start of STR. Once the database is ready, IRUDUMP, process NDA500, and STR all audit trail tapes required, hold the output files for the POST-POST team. The POST-POST team will assemble and review the output listing for validity and sequencing of inputs. Once the file(s) are ready for input, the RPS will pseudo load these images, hold all rejects for the POST-POST team. Under no circumstance should these images be replayed without a person or persons having an in-depth knowledge about the SBSS.

2.90.3. STR Versus IRU Recovery. One important note; once you have started a STR recovery, you must finish with a STR recovery. You cannot process STR, IRU, then STR. These will leave you with an invalid database.

**2.91. File Usage.**

2.91.1. The following files must be present for STR to operate correctly:

2.91.1.1. 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$. contains all the necessary ECL runstreams to start and execute NGV291, STR EDITOR.

2.91.1.2. 0GV00000\*DBALIB\$. contains all the absolutes necessary to execute the jobs involved with the STR process.

2.91.1.3. TIP\$\*SCRNF177. contains all the SBSS tip screen formats.

2.91.2. The work files created during the execution of NGVU60 are as follows:

x equals primary gang.

xGV0\*REL-D-FILE

xGV0\*REL-K-FILE

xGV0\*901-D-FILE

xGV0\*901-K-FILE

xGV0\*TXFILE

xGV0\*1BS-TXFILE

xGV0\*NGVU60-PRT

xGV0\*NGVU60-SUM

xGV0\*NGVU60-901

**2.92. Description and Operating Procedures.** The following information provides sufficient operating instructions to allow the user to recover an SBSS database in the event of failure in the IRU process.

2.92.1. Description. The first step in the STR recovery is to execute NGVU60 from an RPS demand terminal. NGVU60 reads the audit trail tape or tapes and creates a work file (xGV0\*TXFILE.) containing SBSS transactions that are to be replayed using the SBSS pseudo reader. NGVU60 creates three different print files. They are as follows:

2.92.1.1. The Detail Print Report (xGV0\*NGVU60-PRT.). This is a listing of inputs. This report lists additional information about each transaction such as the input PID, date and time, and the audit trail STEP-ID of the original input message. The audit trail STEP-ID is a method the audit trail logging process uses to tie a different process associated with one step or message together. By using the STEP-ID (a 12-position number), 901 transaction histories can be researched in the 901 portion of the printed listing. All transactions created by an input will have the same STEP-ID. The 901 portion is output in STEP-ID sequence.

2.92.1.2. The Summary Print Report (xGV0\*NGVU60-SUM.). This is a summary of all audit trail tapes as they are read. Information on previous, current, and next audit trail numbers, date and time mounted and demounted, and number of records read are shown.

2.92.1.3. The Transaction History Report. This report lists each 901-TRANSACTION-HISTORY record logged on the audit trail tape during the specified recovery period. The user can tie transaction histories listed on the report back to the original input listed on the Detail Print Report with the STEP-ID.

2.92.2. Delete File. NGVU60 creates a delete file. This file is used to delete all work files once the recovery is complete. This job should be started by the RPS console operator once notified the STR recovery has been completed and the SBSS ADS is back online and operational.

2.92.3. TIP File 177. NGVU60 uses the TIP\$\*SCRNF177. as an index to rebuild the image from a screen format into an input image. Since TIP\$\*SCRNF177. is always the current screens you have loaded, NGVU60 will format these images with the correct fields.

2.92.4. Editing Output. The next step in the STR process is the editing of the transaction file (xGV0\*TXFILE.). The user will use NGV291 to edit this file. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE CTS OR EDITOR** for the review. These processes will truncate data of any input that is greater than 80/320 characters. After all appropriate corrected transactions have been added to the transaction file, the transactions may be split into small files so they can be replayed through the SBSS pseudo. Once all transactions have been recovered, the user should perform whatever post-processing is necessary to determine if a successful database has been recovered. NGV291 will be explained in detail later in this chapter.

2.92.5. Operating Instructions. The following information is intended to provide the user with a detailed discussion of each of the steps of the STR process:

2.92.5.1. STR requires specific information to perform the above functions. To use STR, the ALN (access location number), the ADS-ID (1GV, 2GV, 3GV or 4GV), the beginning and ending audit trail tape number(s), the starting and ending times, and the output print queue for the recovery period will be required. It is imperative that this information be gathered and is accurate PRIOR to start of the recovery process.

2.92.5.2. ALN. Due to multiple gangs being stacked on the same ALN, you must know which ALN you are assigned. The command @WHOAMI will determine this for you. You cannot use the ALN 0000, since this is an exempt ALN; you will pull transactions not belonging to your particular ALN or gang. You must be signed on to your ALN to process STR.

2.92.5.3. ADS-ID. This is a three-character identification code of the ADS being recovered. The first position of the ADS-ID is the gang number (1 through 4 only). The last two positions are the constant GV, which denote SBSS transactions only.

2.92.5.4. Start/End Date/Time. Since the DMC operates on local and GMT (Greenwich Mean-time) it is imperative you use local versus GMT time. The audit trail tape will record the transactions under GMT. Be sure of your start/stop date and times BEFORE executing the STR process. NGVU60 will query for local start/stop times.

2.92.5.5. Beginning/Ending Audit Trail Numbers. The audit trail numbers must consist of a six-position input reel number. Audit trail research must be accomplished in a correct manner. IRU can give you the most accurate listing of the audit trail report. Use the following to display audit trail tapes:

@IRU	activate IRU processor
REPORT ACI ALL; ACT;	or REPORT ACI LAST 15;
ACT;	execute IRU commands
@EOF	exit IRU

Use the following to display all audit trail tapes numbers:

@IRU	activate IRU processor
REPORT AUDIT ALL; ACT;	or REPORT AUDIT LAST 15;
ACT;	execute IRU commands
@EOF	exit IRU

2.92.5.6. Printer Device. Self-explanatory. This should be your dummy queue of where to SYM the output reports.

**2.93. Initiation of STR.** STR is initiated by the following key-in:

@ADD 0GV0\*DBRUN\$.NGVU60

When STR begins, the following message will be displayed:

```
=====
====   NGVU60 STR REV: 01   ====
=====
```

STR Prompts. STR will now prompt for the processing parameters. The following display will ask for the ADS-ID:

ENTER 3 POSITION

The operator must enter a valid ADS-ID. If in error, the prompt will be displayed again. Once a valid ADS-ID has been accepted, the operator is asked to enter the audit trail tape number that the recovery is to begin with. The following message will be displayed:

ENTER AUDIT TRAIL TAPE REEL NUMBER

If the operator enters an invalid response, STR will again ask for the tape number with the above message. Next, the operator will be asked to enter the starting date and time of the recovery period with the following message:

USE LOCAL DATE/TIME. DO NOT USE GMT DATE/TIME. –

ENTER START DATE/TIME IN FOLLOWING FORMAT

MM/DD/YYYY HR:MN After accepting the valid start date and time, STR will ask for the ending start date and time of the recovery period with the following message:

ENTER STOP DATE/TIME IN FOLLOWING FORMAT

MM/DD/YYYY HR:MN

If either starting or ending dates or times are invalid, an error message will be displayed and the operator must, again, key in a valid date and/or time. After all above messages have properly been answered, the following message will be displayed for output queue:

ENTER PRINTER DEVICE-ID

Enter output queue for listings and the following message will be displayed:

```
-----
GANG/ADS.....XGV
```

ALN.....XXXX  
REEL-NUMBER....XXXXXX  
PRINTER.....DEPXXX  
START-DATE (LOCAL).MM/DD/YYYY HR:MN  
START-DATE (GMT)...MM/DD/YYYY HR:MN  
END-DATE (LOCAL)...MM/DD/YYYY HR:MN  
END-DATE (GMT).....MM/DD/YYYY HR:MN  
-----

IS THE ABOVE INFORMATION CORRECT? (Y/N)

Enter "N" to correct the processing parameters, enter "Y" to accept the input and the following message will be displayed:

YOU MUST DETERMINE THE TYPE OF TAPE YOU USE.

YOUR OPTIONS ARE:

OPT MEANING  
-----

- 1 - SQUARE TAPE, (JOHNNY-5) "HICL"
- 2 - SQUARE TAPE, RPC (WITH A SILO) "U9" (U9V,U9S)
- 3 - ROUND TAPE, SBLC (NO SILO) "U9" (U9V,U9S)
- 4 - ROUND TAPE, 9 TRACK "NT" (NTV,NTS)

WHAT IS YOUR OPTION" (1/2/3/4)

Contact your DMC about what type of tape you are using. Once you determine and input the type of tape you are using, the below message will display:

AUDIT TRAIL ASSIGN (ASG) WILL BE:

"@ASG,T SYSS\$\*AUDIT\$01.,U9V,XXXXXX,1800 . " (XXXXXX = tape number)

IS THE ABOVE ASG CORRECT? (Y/N)

Enter "Y" to start your recovery, and "N" to exit the program.

**2.94. Processing NGVU60.** STR (NGVU60) will read all applicable audit trail tapes and extract all messages for input ADS, reel number, start and ending times. These messages are then read against SCRNF177 for applicable format. By using the current screen file, STR edits the image, which is written to audit trail in screen format and then built into an 80-position image for reinput. These images are produced in the same sequence in which they were originally created.

2.94.1. Once all messages, both pseudo and TIP messages have been extracted from tape, the following will be displayed on the console:

THE DELETE FILE IS xGV0\*DEL-FILE.

AFTER COMPLETION OF THE RECOVERY, THE

FOLLOWING START COMMAND SHOULD BE

ENTERED FROM THE CONSOLE

@ADD,L xGV0\*DEL-FILE.

THIS WILL DELETE ALL THE WORK FILES

CREATED BY NGVU60

2.94.2. The deletion file is used to delete all files created by STR. This job should be started only after the complete STR processed is finished and the RPS resumes normal SBSS processing. That is, the database has been recovered and verified in a stable state. The following notes will apply when the edit is being performed:

2.94.2.1. STR will not build your input images for twilight processing. The listing of transaction histories (901-records) will reflect these, but there will not be images in your XGV0\*TXFILE. These inputs are all read by batch programs (i.e., FME/NGV580). These inputs will require being re-created and reprocessed manually.

2.94.2.2. Any database alterations (NGV299) processing will have to be accomplished as FIX input images are not written to audit trail tape. Database AFTERLOOKS are not used by NGV299.

2.94.2.3. Ensure that the SIFS collector and all related SIFS processing is suspended until completion of the applicable STR recovery period. Also be sure that an ICIRDYDOWN has been processed to preclude any interruptions by any other ADS activity. If STR cannot identify the next tape number to be used, the following message will be displayed:

STR HAS REACHED THE END OF THE TAPE XXXXXX.

THE NEXT REEL NUMBER ON THAT TAPE CONTAINS

@@@@@@ THEREFORE, THE NEXT REEL NUMBER CANNOT

BE IDENTIFIED. DO YOU WANT ANOTHER TAPE MOUNTED (Y OR N)?

2.94.2.4. This usually indicates the DMC operator manually closed out the audit trail tape when it was active. Obtain the next reel number to be used from the DMC operator. Answer Y for STR to continue. It will then prompt you to enter the next reel number.

2.94.2.5. If the next reel number is not readily available, answer N. The STR will process data from the tapes already read in this session. Once the next reel is known and available, just start another run of STR using this reel number as the beginning tape number. Remember, if you do



this before processing the inputs created by the first STR run, catalog and copy off all of your STR files to keep from corrupting or losing them. If multiple reels are used with STR, verify audit trail listing displays open and swaps for a continuous run. If an audit trail tape is closed NGVU60 will stop. If you have multiple reels with STR, recommend only using two tapes for each STR. (For example, if you had six tapes to process, then you would start the STR recovery against the first two tapes. After all TX-FILES have been created, recommend processing files individually and taking IRU dump and processing NDA500 between runs. You would repeat these steps until all six tapes have been recovered.) This gives an updated point to return if problems are encountered with the following tapes.

**2.95. Editing With NGV291.** NGV291 was developed to edit only the xGV0\*TXFILE. It is menu-driven which will list all available options. The following key-in will activate NGV291. NGV291 interfaces with demand screen number 637.

@ADD 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.NGV291/Gx . x = gang (1 through 4 only).

2.95.1. To print the file, option Y will SYM it to the desired printer. Each input image on the listing will contain a record number. This record number is the key for reviewing the xGV0\*TXFILE. Once all modifications have been made to the file, it can be input through the pseudo reader. The following are the options used to manipulate the file and what each option will do:

**Table 2.4. Options used to manipulate xGV0\*TXFILE.**

OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION
1. REVIEW	(R) - this option will bring the first input up on the screen.
2. MODIFY	(M) - this option will allow any portion of input to be modified.
3. NEXT	(N) - this option will bring the next input up on the screen.
4. PREVIOUS	(P) - this option will bring the previous input back upon the screen.
5. CHANGE	(C) - this option will allow changes to be made to the current input.
6. DELETE	(D) - this option will delete the current image. In place of the input image will be a MSG to 057 showing that the input was deleted.
7. UNDELETE	(U) - this option will restore an image which may have been inadvertently deleted. Your listing from the SYM will show you the exact image number to restore.
8. SAVE	(S) - this option will save all changes and will exit NGV291. To reenter NGV291, the above @ADD statement will have to be reentered.
9. QUIT	(Q) - this option will exit NGV291 without saving any changes.
10. HELP	(H) - this option will display all authorized commands.
11. SYM	(Y) - this option will SYM the listing to the specified device. Once the Y option is transmitted, you will be asked to enter the queue number of where the listing is to be printed.

2.95.2. The TRIC select option can be used with the majority of the above commands in searching for a specific input. Once an output listing has been printed, SBSS personnel will do a manual review of the input images BEFORE the transactions are processed through the pseudo. This manual review should include the recommended actions in the next six paragraphs.

2.95.2.1. TRIC SHP. The RPS personnel, along with Stock Control personnel, should review the input file (xGV0\*TXFILE.) for TRIC SHP. This review should be for shipments of unserviceable assets. These inputs should be held until all other processing is complete. Then using QLP, select the unserviceable details for these stock numbers and system designators. Enter the new unserviceable detail document number in the SHP transaction and reprocess. There is no external input to ensure the unserviceable is reestablished under the same number as previously used.

2.95.2.2. TRIC AEx. Delete all AEx inputs, x equals any value that contains a cancellation status code. Since the AEx has already processed prior to the STR recovery, the request for cancellation has already been sent.

2.95.2.3. TRIC ISU and SPR. Review processing by Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity and Accounting and Finance personnel, should be done to ensure the ISU/SPR and other transactions are in the correct sequence within the input TXFILE.

2.95.2.4. TRIC MSI and SPR for MSI. These inputs should be deleted from the input file. If, for instance, it was an automatic ISU (0 balance), the MSI would process twice. Since the MSI is in the input file, it would process the ISU; that ISU would produce the MSI and the MSI in the file TXFILE would process again. Therefore, deleting these images will eliminate double processing. Advise the applicable personnel in Logistics Readiness Squadron/supply activity that these images were deleted so they can re establish the appropriate records.

2.95.2.5. TRIC FRC. If you have a SPR in the transaction file for the same stock number that is in the FRC image, delete the FRC. When the SPR reprocesses it will reestablish the due-in detail under the correct requisition number.

2.95.2.6. Any other review that needs to be accomplished should be completed prior to any reprocessing of the transactions. Once the review is completed, you are ready to replay your STR transactions.

**2.96. Pseudo Processing.** Bases should process NGV299 to alter the 002-REQUISITION-SERIAL-NBR field on the 002-record to the next even thousand to ensure duplicates are not assigned (that is, if the last requisition serial number was 1567, then 002-REQUISITION-SERIAL-NBR should be altered to 2000). By doing this, if an input is missed, you will not have any duplicate transactions when finished. Close coordination of all output documents must be accomplished. Inputs should be broken down to manageable batches. The number of inputs processed in each batch will be determined by the types of inputs and what the RPS personnel feel comfortable with. The SBSS should be up, with releveing, follow-up, and file status suppressed and all terminals off until this STR processing has been completed.

**2.97. Post Processing.** When the last inputs are processed, the following steps will be accomplished:

2.97.1. Run the END image.

2.97.2. Take and IRU dump of primary gang.

2.97.3. Process NDA500, ALL sets excluding CTH.

2.97.4. Recommend processing any backlog of BLAMES.

2.97.5. Process all mandatory EOD reports for recovered transactions.

2.97.6. Suspend all outbound (SIFS) until it has been determined that no requisitions from this STR process are transmitted. It is strongly recommended that one person from Document Control oversee all 1348-1A documents to be identified with the original output.

2.97.7. Once all reports have been processed and the STR process completed, delete ALL files from this STR session.

2.97.8. Transaction Counts. You will, in most cases, never recover a one for one transaction count. This is due to audit trail tape block errors or noise block errors. The main concern is to recover the SBSS database to the most efficient and stable condition as possible. The RPS supervisor and/or RPS personnel should be aware of an excessive amount of read errors from audit trail tapes on a day-to-day basis. If excessive amounts of these errors persist, contact your DMC system monitor to try and eliminate these errors. Remember, safety dumps and correcting system errors when they occur prevents the use of STR.

## ***Section 2N—LOGISTICS READINESS SQUADRON / SUPPLY ACTIVITY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM CONSTANTS.***

**2.98. Overview.** This section provides the procedures for use of constants data elements. The Accounting and Finance and disbursing serial number (ADSN), major command code, terminal function assignments, etc., are specific system configurations and operational system data elements which vary from base to base. These constant data elements are assigned at base level and loaded to the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) database. In this section, the x is used to indicate the applicable primary gang number.

**2.99. Base Constants.** Base constants provide base level functions with the capability to load unique data which identify processes and computer terminals used at those bases. The SBSS application programs reference this data during processing to validate inputs, determine processing rationale, and define output traffic flow. Base system configuration and data constants are loaded to the 001-BASE-CONSTANTS-1 record, 002 SPECIAL-CONTROL record, 106-SYSTEM-DESIGNATOR record and 310 A&F-VARIABLE-DATA record. Terminal data is loaded to the 014-BASE-CONSTANTS-2 record, 021 PID-HEADER record. Care must be taken to ensure these constants are current at all times. Computer Operations is responsible for developing, maintaining, and processing these inputs. Programs NGV068A, NGV068B, and NGV068C are provided for this purpose.

**2.100. Terminal Translate Tables.** A standard method of identifying input and addressing output to terminals is necessary because the number and application of terminals will vary at different bases. Use of terminal translate tables allows each system designator to specify the preferred terminal to receive output designated for a given terminal (see [Attachment 2N-11](#)) and adjust this to suit actual local conditions.

2.100.1. Program NGV068A. Program NGV068A provides a menu-driven process for maintaining terminal translate data. It provides edits to ensure the terminal data are correct and verifies that the minimum mandatory terminals are included in the terminal file. The mandatory terminals are listed in [Attachment 2N-11](#). Although these are the mandatory terminals, they should not be the only terminals included. There should be a terminal image for each function number that could receive unsolicited output. This will include function numbers for all assigned warehouses, Stock Control, Record Maintenance, etc.

2.100.2. Program NGV211A. Program NGV211A is the SBSS Executive program which delivers the output document to a terminal. It attempts to deliver output to the function number and system designator supplied by the application program. When it does not locate that function in the translate tables, it defaults to function number 444 for the supplied system designator. When NGV211A cannot deliver the output to 444 for the supplied system designator, it defaults to 444 for system designator 01. In each instance, when a function is not located in the terminal translate tables, NGV211A creates a 703 Management Notice which is written to the Cumulative Reject Suspense area. The only means available to clear this notice is with program NGV818. To prevent 703 management notices, load the appropriate function number as a pseudo device (type equipment = 99) and direct its output to a terminal with a printer. When a terminal's output is designated for a print queue, program NGV211A will call NGV214 for processing. Program NGV214 creates the print file 0GV0<ALN>00XX\*GV214-yyyy. (xx = output system designator, yyyy = TIP number of the first document in the file) and stores documents in that file until one of the following three conditions occurs:

2.100.2.1. The system designator of the output document changes.

2.100.2.2. Program NGV214 times out because of no output.

2.100.2.3. The file is full (100 documents). Once the file is closed, NGV211A sends the file to the queue listed in the site-ID field of terminal 445 for the output system designator. When no 445 terminal is located, the default is 445 for system designator 01. When there is no 445 system designator 01, the default is function 020 for system designator 01.

2.100.3. Program NGV211B. NGV211B is the SBSS Executive program which delivers listings, labels, and produces output images to a queue. When a print file is created, the application program passes NGV211B the system designator of the print file. NGV211B locates terminal 020 for the application program supplied system designator. When it is located, NGV211B sends the file to the queue listed in the queue field. If NGV211B does not locate 020 in the translate tables, it defaults to terminal 020 for system designator 01. When the print file is for bar coded labels, NGV211B locates terminal 496 for the supplied system designator and sends the file to the run-ID listed in the run-ID field. If terminal 496 is not located, NGV211B defaults to 020 for the supplied system designator. If 020 is not located, NGV211B defaults to terminal 020 for system designator 01. When a image file is created, the application program passes NGV211B, the system designator of the output queue/file. NGV211B locates terminal 442 for the supplied system designator and sends the file to the queue listed in the queue field. If terminal 442 is not located, NGV211B defaults to 020 for the supplied system designator. If 020 is not located, NGV211B defaults to terminal 020 for system designator 01.

**2.101. Loading of System Constant.** There are three methods available for loading constant and terminal data. Except for the initial load, constant and terminal information should not require mass changes or reload. A TIP process is available for updating the SBSS database when minor changes are needed. This capability is available using options 7 and 8 in program NGV068A. NGV068A passes images to the tip program NGV269 for updating in online mode only. Program NGV068B loads terminal data using images located in filename xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD700. and constants and support data from images in file xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD701. These are multisequential access method (MSAM) files updated by program NGV068A and cannot be accessed by another processor. To process NGV068B, execute the following:

@0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGV068B,XXXX

This processor call is followed by an option field, XXXX, which is separated from the call processor by a comma. The options in the option field can be specified in any order with spaces between them. The available options are:

P - Indicates primary database.

C - Indicates constant data load. Creates a listing of database and input data.

T - Indicates terminal data.

Z - Indicates the listing created is a verification only (no updates). This option can only be used in conjunction with option C.

**NOTE:** The option field consists of a minimum of two and a maximum of four options.

**2.102. Special Instructions.** Program NGV068B must be run in demand mode. Prior to processing NGV068B, ensure that your gang number is reflected in the first position of your sign-on project-ID and current qualifier. You can check these fields by executing a @WHOAMI in demand mode. Program NGV068C can be processed anytime the Multi-Sequential Access Method (MSAM) terminal data file (xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD700.) is corrupted. Program NGV068C reads the Base Constants-2 Records (014) which use this data to re-create the corrupted MSAM terminal data file. This program will not rebuild the Constants/Support Data file, only the Terminal Data file. If not cataloged, NGV068C will catalog file xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD700. and rebuild the terminal data by processing:

@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGV068C

**2.103. Other Constants Data.** In addition to the most commonly used base system configuration constants, all RPS supervisors and operators must be aware of the record constants loaded on the following:

**Table 2.5. Other Constants Data.**

DATA	TRIC	REFERENCE
Item Records	FIL	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 27</a>
FSC/MMC Records	BVL/ BDL	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 27</a>
Standard Equate	ISR	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 27</a>
Routing Identifier	FRI	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 27</a>
Repair Cycle Records	FIL	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 27</a>
Exception Phrases	FXR	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 27</a>
Type Cargo Phrases	CPH	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 27</a>
Transaction Phrases	TPH	<b>Section 2A</b>
Reject Phrases	REJ	Part 2, <a href="#">Chapter 7</a> , <a href="#">Chapter 8</a> , <a href="#">Chapter 9</a>

**2.104. Two-Page Concept.** The two-page concept is beneficial in high volume input areas (Receiving) and where large volumes of unsolicited output is printed (Stock Control). This concept allows the operator to input on one page and receive the output on the second page without being continuously interrupted with output documents. One disadvantage is that inquiries input on the input page will automatically be printed on the output page. In a single-page concept (input and output on the same page), the inquiry will display on the screen without printing. The procedures for the two-page concept are as follows: config-

ure one page as a normal SBSS function; for example 062, configure the second page as another valid function; for example, 077 and place 077 in the output function number field of the terminal image for 062.

**2.105. Constant Demand Processor (CDP) (NGV068A).** The CDP program does not access the SBSS database; however, it provides a means to create, change, or delete CON images for processing by programs NGV068B or NGV269. The RPS operator enters @XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGV068A to initiate the CDP. The Master Menu (Screen 600), [Attachment 2N-1](#) displays. It provides nine options as follows:

2.105.1. Option 1, End Processing. This option ([Attachment 2N-2](#)) exits to Demand mode. Prior to exiting, a verification process is accomplished except when option 7 has processed and no terminal images have been updated since that option.

2.105.2. Option 2, List Terminal Data. This option ([Attachment 2N-3](#)) creates a listing of terminal images. Seven sequences are available (see [Attachment 2N-3](#), Screen 598).

2.105.3. Option 3, Inquire Terminal Data. This option ([Attachment 2N-4](#)) allows the user to create, change, delete, or inquire terminal images.

2.105.4. Option 4, List Constant/Support Data. This option ([Attachment 2N-5](#)) produces a listing of constants and support data images in system designator sequence.

2.105.5. Option 5, Inquire Host Constant Data. This option ([Attachment 2N-6](#)) allows the user to create, change, or inquire constant images for system designator 01 only.

2.105.6. Option 6, Inquire Support Data. This option ([Attachment 2N-7](#)) allows the user to create, change, delete, or inquire support images for each system designator.

2.105.7. Option 7, Update SBSS With Terminal Data. This option ([Attachment 2N-8](#)) allows the user to pass CON images from the xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD700. terminal file to TIP for update of the SBSS primary gang database. The SBSS primary gang must be in the online mode or the images will remain on node 11 until the SBSS is online. In addition, the 014 terminal record for function number 000 must be loaded for the images to be accepted by the SBSS.

2.105.8. Option 8, Update SBSS With Constant Data. This option ([Attachment 2N-9](#)) allows the user to pass constant and support images from the xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD701. constant file to TIP for update of the SBSS primary gang database. The SBSS primary gang must be in the online mode or the images will not be updated to the database. In addition, the 014 terminal record for function number 000 must be loaded for the images to be accepted by the SBSS.

2.105.9. Option 9, Verify Terminal Data With Adds and Changes. This option ([Attachment 2N-11](#)) allows the user to verify the terminal data file only if one or more terminals are flagged with an add or change. This option will verify and then terminate NGV068A processor.

## ***Section 20—SELECTIVE UTILITY PROGRAMS.***

**2.106. Overview.** Utility programs can be called from the program bank only during twilight and reports mode. If operating online, the END image must be processed to ensure an orderly close-out of all terminals.

2.106.1. Individual programs may contain parameter information in the utility select image and/or have additional parameter images. If additional images are required, place them behind the utility select image, followed by a STOP image, if required.

2.106.2. This section describes selective utility programs. Not all SBSS utility programs are documented within this section.

2.106.3. STOP Image. Many of the utility programs use a STOP image to signal the program when all parameter or data images have been read. This image must have STOP in positions 1-4.

### **2.107. Inventory Valuation Utility (UTL020).**

2.107.1. Program UTL020 computes the inventory balance and stores the results in 022-FILLER-1. If the computed balance is different from what the current record indicates, move the computed Inventory Balance to 022-FILLER-1. The program should also output a discrepancy list in column format. The program will display 'NO DISCREPANCIES DETECTED' if there are no discrepancies.

2.107.2. Frequency. As required, but at least once each month.

2.107.3. Select Image Input Format.

**Table 2.6. Select Image Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-6	6	Transaction Identification Code/Program Identifier	UTL020
7	1	Blank	
8-34	27	Report Title	INVENTORY VALUATION UTILITY
35-80	46	Blank	

2.107.4. Special Instructions for UTL020. Process on Primary database only. If program aborts, reload dump and reprocess.

2.107.5. Output Instructions for UTL020. Give all output to Records Maintenance to research discrepancy.

### **2.108. Item and Repair Cycle Record Linkage Check (NGV024).**

2.108.1. Program NGV024 provides the capability to verify that a repair cycle record exists for each ERRCD XD and XF type item record, that no repair cycle record exists for an ERRCD other than XD or XF type item record, and that all repair cycle records have an owner record that is an ERRCD XD or XF type item record. Program NGV024 produces a listing of all errors that is an ERRCD XD or XF type item record. Program NGV024 produces a listing of all errors detected by type, and reflects the database record elements of the records found to be in error. Record count totals are printed by record type. An item record count will be printed when positions 9-11 of the parameter image are blank or contain ITM. A repair cycle record count will be printed when positions 9-11 of the parameter image are blank or contain RCR.

2.108.2. The type of database record scan to be performed is based upon the option selected in positions 9-11 of the parameter image. If positions 9-11 contain ITM, the ITMDTL-AREA of the SBSS



database is scanned for item records. When an item record is found, program NGV024 determines whether or not a repair cycle record should exist based upon the ERRCD. If the item record ERRCD equals XD or XF, the program reads the ITEM-R-C set for which the item record is the owner to determine the existence of a repair cycle record. If the set is empty, an S528 MGT ITEM RECORD WITH REPAIR CYCLE ERRCD, BUT NO REPAIR CYCLE RECORD EXISTS - NOTICE ONLY is produced with the item record data content. If it is determined that the item record should not have a related repair cycle record, the ITEM-R-C set is checked for an existing repair cycle record. If a repair cycle record is located for that item record, an S538 MGT ITEM RECORD WITH NON-REPAIR CYCLE ERRCD, BUT REPAIR CYCLE RECORD EXISTS - NOTICE ONLY and the repair cycle record data will be produced.

2.108.3. If positions 9-11 contain RCR, the REPCYC-AREA of the SBSS database is scanned for repair cycle records. When a repair cycle record is found, program NGV024 determines the existence of an owner item record by the ITEM-R-C Set. If an owner item record does exist, the item record is checked for an ERRCD equal to XD or XF. If the owner item record ERRCD is unequal to XD or XF, an S539 MGT REPAIR CYCLE RECORD WITH ITEM RECORD CONTAINING NON-REPAIR CYCLE ERRCD - NOTICE ONLY message and the applicable repair cycle and item records will be output. If an owner item record does not exist, an S529 MGT REPAIR CYCLE RECORD WITH NO ITEM RECORD - NOTICE ONLY message and the applicable repair cycle record will be output.

2.108.4. If positions 9-11 are blank, both the ITMDTL-AREA and REPCYC-AREA of the SBSS database will be scanned and the functions will be performed.

2.108.5. Frequency. As required, but at least once each month.

2.108.6. Format.

2.108.6.1. Select Image Input Format.

**Table 2.7. Select Image Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-6	6	Transaction Identification Code/Program Identifier	UTL024
7-80	74	Blank	

2.108.6.2. Parameter Image Input Format.

**Table 2.8. Parameter Image Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	LNK
4-8	5	Blank	
9-11	3	Link Check Identifier	Note
12-80	69	Blank	

**NOTE:** If ITM is entered: Only verifies repair cycle records exist for all item records with ERRCD of XD or XF. If RCR is entered: Only verifies item records with ERRCD of XD or XF exist for all repair cycle records. If Blank: Verifies both options.

2.108.7. Special Instructions for NGV024. This program should be processed anytime an item or repair cycle record relationship error is suspected. This condition can normally be identified by reviewing the daily Fail Safe (NGV027) Listing. Anytime the number of repair cycle records does not match the number of DIFM item records, an error exists and utility program NGV024 should be processed to identify the specific records in error. Additionally, the program should be processed monthly to identify errors not readily found by reviewing Fail Safe Listings; that is, where record counts match and records are not correctly linked. Restart is from beginning.

**2.109. Failsafe (NGV027).** The FailSafe Program, NGV027, provides the counts of basic records and detail records by system designator. Selective edits are performed on basic and detail records by system designator. If an error condition is encountered, the record key, contents, and error type phrase are printed along with the counts. See [chapter 5](#) through [chapter 16](#) for specific record formats.

2.109.1. Program Logic for NGV027 computes totals for item, repair cycle, and detail records, by system designator.

2.109.1.1. Errors.

**RECORD:** Data content of record in error (167 positions).

**KEY:** Database key of record in error (12 positions).

**ERROR CODES:**

A = System designator error.

C = Date of last transaction error.

G = Invalid document number.

H = Invalid type detail code.

2.109.2. Frequency. Weekly or as locally required.

2.109.3. Format.

2.109.3.1. Input Format.

**Table 2.9. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Program Identifier	027

2.109.4. Special Instructions. When a discrepancy is noted in record counts, the discrepancy must be investigated to determine what action caused the error. All potential areas for error are too numerous to list. Some typical checks that should be made are:

2.109.4.1. Investigate fully any known tape error that occurred during reject and restore to determine validity of the restore. Also included would be system crashes, power outs or fluxes.

2.109.4.2. Database key or set error rejects printed out on the RPS console may indicate record fields erroneously written to the DBRA by program error, or generated through tape or hardware failure.

2.109.4.3. Check RPS console printouts in Document Control for any record alterations with program NGV299.

2.109.4.4. If the reloading of an IRU dump and subsequent running of the program produces totals which do not agree with the program totals originally dumped, then the reloading process should be checked for tape errors.

2.109.4.5. Management Uses. NGV027 provides the ADPE Unit with a total of basic and detail records currently loaded on the DBRA. The list is used to verify record counts during recoveries, DBRA uploads, and IRU dumps. Identifies record errors that require Computer Operations corrective action before additional processing can continue.

**2.110. Satellite Rehoming Download (NGV028).** Program NGV028 copies to tape selected item records, detail records, in-use detail records, repair cycle records, and support records to tape, for load/reload with program NGV030, Satellite Rehoming Upload.

2.110.1. Records are selected by system designator(s). This program will create an original and safety backup download dump.

**CAUTION:** This is a general purpose and multi-application program. In most cases, use of its many options will require preconversion and/or post-conversion actions on the part of the losing and gaining bases. This program must be run as directed by the user's major command, and only run as a part of a plan which addresses the specific database conversion or application to be accomplished. Additionally, the rehoming process affects non-SBSS systems. Coordinate with the losing/gaining accounting and finance offices' standard materiel accounting system (SMAS) monitor to ensure an integrated transition.

2.110.2. Program Logic. The ITMDTL-AREA of the SBSS database is scanned for item records. Item records are checked for system designator(s) equal to the system designator constants(s) in the parameter images.

2.110.2.1. If an equal condition exists, the item record and all of its subordinate detail records, repair cycle records, and in-use detail records are written to tape.

2.110.2.2. After the scan for item records has been completed, the system designator record(s) are read for each system designator in the parameter input(s) and the subordinate fuels records that reside in the FUELS-AREA, inventory accuracy records, ARMS records, and routing identifier records, are written to tape if directed by the option for each record type if the program select image so designates.

2.110.2.3. Modifications to the item records and detail records are made based on parameter input(s) options prior to writing the records to tape.

2.110.2.4. Program NGV028 will create an initial download tape, then automatically create a safety tape. If more than one tape is required for the download of the account, the first tape will be reel #1 of the download, and the second tape will be reel #1 for the safety tape. Then the third tape will be reel #2 of the initial download dump, and the fourth tape will be reel #2 of the safety tapes. Therefore, reels 1 and 3 would be used for the upload rehome, and reels 2 and 4 would be kept for the backup Safety Download reels.

2.110.3. Format for NGV028. One input is required for each system designator to be selected (maximum 20 inputs). A STOP image is required after the parameter input.

2.110.3.1. Input Select Image.

**Table 2.10. Input Select Image.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 A	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3 A	Program Select Code	YYY
7-9	3 N	Program Identifier	028
10		Blank	
11-60	50 AN	Job Identification	Note 1
61-67		Blank	
68	1 A	K or Blank	Note 7
69	1 A	Fuels Gains/Loss Option	Note 2
70	1 A	Arms Option	Note 3
71	1 A	Inventory Accuracy Option	Note 4
72	1 A	Routing Identifier Option	Note 5
73	1 A	Fuels Management Option	Note 6
74-80		Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. Enter the constant REHOME in positions 11-16. The remaining positions (positions 17-60) are for information only. **EXAMPLE:** REHOME SD A2 PITT ANG FROM GUNTER TO MAXWELL.
2. Leave blank to copy fuels gains/loss records; enter G to bypass copy.
3. Leave blank to copy ARMS records; enter A to bypass copy.
4. Leave blank to copy inventory accuracy records; enter I to bypass copy.
5. Leave blank to copy routing identifier records; enter R to bypass copy.
6. Leave blank to copy fuels management data records (record codes 408 - 412). Enter F to bypass copy.
7. Enter K to download munitions data only. Positions 14-15 of input parameter must contain 01 to download additional records required for munitions conversion process.

2.110.3.2. Parameter Image(s) Format.

**Table 2.11. Parameter Image(s) Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-9	9 A	Image Identifier	Parameter
10-11	2	Blank	
12-38	27 AN	Selection/Conversion Parameters	
12-13	2	SD to be selected	Note 1
14-15	2	Convert SD to XX, or same as 12-13	Note 2
16-17	2	Blank	

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	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
18-19	2 N	New Warehouse (Number Option)	Note 3
20-37	18	Blank	
38	1	Reparable Destination/Disposition	Note 4
39-80	42	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. This field cannot be blank. Positions 12-13 must contain the system designator involved in the record selection. **EXAMPLE:** If records containing system designator A1 are to be selected, positions 12-13 would be A1.
2. The use of this field is mandatory. If the system designator of the records being selected is to be changed, the new system designator will be in positions 14-15. When selected records are not to be changed, entry is the same as positions 12-13.
3. This field must be blank or contain a new two-position warehouse number. When this field is used, the field will be stored in the selected item record warehouse number portion of the warehouse location field. This input field will not be stored if it is blank, or if the warehouse location field of the item record is blank; that is, item record does not have a warehouse location.
4. Enter a dash (-) in position 38 to cause RPT to be stored in the reparable destination code field in selected repair cycle records. Use this option to avoid loading erroneous reparable destination or disposition codes with program NGV030 when a satellite account database is being transferred from one CSB to another CSB. RPT in this field will cause excess items to be reported for disposition instructions until a BDR image is processed at the gaining base.

2.110.4. Restart Procedures. Rerun the job from the beginning.

2.110.5. Special Instructions for NGV030. Use program NGV030 to select the item, detail, authorized/in-use detail, and repair cycle records which are to be loaded or reloaded to an SBSS DBRA. The following is a summary of the programmed parameter image edits:

2.110.6. Parameter Image Edits.

**Table 2.12. Parameter Image Edits.**

POS	EDIT CHECKS
1-9	Must contain the constant: PARAMETER
12	Must contain an alpha or numeric character
13	Must contain a numeric character
14	Must contain an alpha or numeric character
15	Must contain a numeric character
18-19	Must contain two blank or numeric characters
38	Must be a minus (-) or blank

2.110.6.1. For satellite relocation's, the losing base will provide the gaining base with the record tape(s). The losing base will also provide the gaining base with a copy of the fail safe NGV027 printout not later than 2 weeks prior to the conversion.

2.110.6.2. Program NGV028 must be run in REPORTS mode on the primary database and after RPTEON on the secondary has been processed.

2.110.6.3. Program NGV028 will create an initial download tape reel, and the program will automatically create a safety download tape reel. If more than (one) reel is required for the account download, follow these instructions when marking and label the reels. The first reel of the download will be marked as reel #1 of the initial dump, and the second reel will be marked as reel #1 of the safety dump. The next or third reel mounted will be marked as reel #2 of the initial dump, and the fourth and final reel will be marked as reel #2 of the safety dump. Ensure reels are properly labeled to prevent shipping of the wrong reels, and hold the safety download reel(s) until after the gaining base complete their upload of the account.

**2.111. Support Record Download/Upload (NGV029).** NGV029 downloads and uploads support records necessary to establish a new host account.

2.111.1. Download. Support and miscellaneous areas are scanned, and support records are copied to tape.

2.111.2. Upload. The tape created from the download is read. Record areas are created, and the support records are loaded to their perspective database areas.

2.111.3. Format for NGV029. The following input parameter(s) are used by NGV029:

2.111.3.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.13. Input Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-6	6	UTL029	
7	1	Blank	
8-15	8	Type	Note 1
16	1	Blank	
17-22	6	TAPE NUMBER	Note 2
23-80	58	BLANK	

**NOTES:**

1. The following information applies:
  - a. DOWNLOAD = Download support records.
  - b. UPLOAD = Upload records to new database.
2. Can not be blank when UPLOAD option is used. Enter the 6 position tape number for the tape to upload.

2.111.4. Restart Procedures for NGV029. If for any reason NGV029 requires a restart, you must process the two following steps (x equals primary gang):

@START 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.INIT/GV-x

Restart NGV029

2.111.5. Special Instructions. If a satellite is being converted to a new 01 account (host base), this program must be run prior to NGV030. A database dump is mandatory afterward.

2.111.6. Records used by NGV029.

**Table 2.14. Records used by NGV029.**

RECORD	DESCRIPTION
003	Exception Phrases
004	Federal Stock Classes
005	Materiel Management Codes
006	Reject Notices
009	Transaction Phrases
010	Type Cargo Phrases
013	RID DODAAC Conversion
519	Shipping Destination

**2.112. Satellite Rehoming Upload (NGV030).** NGV030 loads selected records to the SBSS database from the rehoming tape generated by program NGV028. When the same stock number, but different system designator, is previously loaded, the common data elements on the item record are transferred to the record being loaded. A printout will be produced indicating the number of records loaded and any reject notices that may be generated.

2.112.1. Utilizing tapes previously generated by program NGV028, Satellite Rehoming Download:

2.112.1.1. The program reads tape blocks sequentially.

2.112.1.2. Validates the system designator being loaded.

2.112.1.3. Establishes a restart point (in case of system failure), after every 2,000 records processed.

2.112.1.4. When adding an item record, common item record elements are modified, (from an item record already in the DBRA) onto the item record being added to the DBRA (same stock number, different system designator); that is, unit or issue, unit price, routing identifier code, ERRCD, quantity unit pack code, ISG subgroup code, controlled item code, nomenclature, national motor freight classification code, freight rate designator, type cargo code, budget code, interchangeable subgroup number, and interchangeable code. The unit price is not copied if the routing identifier code is JB(x).

2.112.1.5. Basic records (item records, detail records, repair cycle records) are added to the database, followed by support records.

2.112.2. Common item record elements are copied (from an item record already in the DBRA) onto an item record being added to the DBRA (same stock number, different system designator); that is, unit of issue, unit price, routing identifier code, ERRCD, quantity unit pack code, ISG subgroup code, controlled item code, nomenclature, national motor freight classification code, freight rate designator, type cargo code, budget code, interchangeable subgroup number, and interchangeable code. The unit



price is not copied if the routing identifier code is JB(x). A blank field allows upload without copying.

2.112.3. When the last item record has been processed, the add detail routine is called in to load and relate details individually into the DBRA (in appropriate new space allocation).

2.112.4. Process notices are provided when beginning or ending a new area.

2.112.5. The support records from the losing CSB are loaded.

2.112.6. Format for NGV030.

2.112.6.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.15. Input Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 A	Transaction Identification Code	RPT
4-6	3 A	Report Select Code	YYY
7-9	3 N	Program Identifier	030
10-16	7 A	Constant	PROGRAM
17-21	5	Blank	
22-33	12 A	Blank or Constants as Below	
22-24	3 A	Constant	ADD
25	1	Blank	
26-28	3 A	Constant	NEW
29	1	Blank	
30-33	4 A	Constant	ACCT
34	1	Blank	
35-47	13 N	Reel Numbers	Note
48-80		Blank	

**NOTE:** Enter 6 position reel numbers and separate them with a (/). Two reels are the maximum authorized during a single run.

2.112.7. Tape Usage. A message is passed to the DMC operator to mount the required tape to be used by program NGV030. For restart, if this is a satellite-to-satellite rehome, reload database dump prior to starting NGV030. If this is a satellite to new host or bare base load, initialize database and replay new host base procedures starting with program NGV068B. If aborted for any reason, the database must be restored to the point prior to running NGV030 and program NGV030 must be restarted.

2.112.8. Special Instructions for NGV030. Program NGV030 must be run on the primary database after RPTEON on the secondary and prior to BOD on the primary. When processing NGV030 and the 001-XADS-AFEMS-FLAG is set to yes, the program will create XSC images to be captured by SIFS to be routed the C001 Computer System. See part 2, [chapter 28](#) for Gaining Base rehome instructions for NGV030.

**2.113. Change Stock Record Account Number (NGV031).** This program changes SBSS database records for a stock record account number (SRAN) and/or major command code by system designator (SD 01 only) when requested in the program select image and directed by major command or higher authority. When a satellite or tenant system designator is specified, only the major command code can be changed.

2.113.1. Program Logic. The program select image is read and edited. A scan of the ITMDTL-AREA, REPCYC-AREA, PRTNBR-AREA, ATHINU-AREA, and ISG-AREA of the SBSS database is made on all detail, item, repair cycle, part number item relationship, authorized/in-use detail, and interchangeable and substitute records. The last four positions of each record account number are requested. Each time an equal condition is encountered, the new stock record account number (obtained from positions 40-43 of the program select images) is written to the applicable record and the SBSS database is updated.

**NOTE:** If the change to the major command code option is requested, then the system designators of the due-in from maintenance detail, special level detail, or the WRM WCDO spare detail record are equal to the input program select image system designator. The detail record major command code is compared to the applicable command code in the report select card. If equal, it is bypassed. If the major command codes are unequal, the detail is updated with the major command code from the input select image. If at least one detail record major command code is changed or the major command code change was not requested, the program will continue through the remaining database records to change SRAN, if requested.

2.113.2. Format for NGV031.

2.113.2.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.16. Input Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 A	Transaction Identification Code	RPT
4-6	3 A	Report Select Code	UUU
7-9	3 N	Program Identifier	031
10-37	27	Blank	
38-39	2 A	Old MAJCOM code	Notes 2,5
40-43	4 N	New AFSRAN or Blank	Note 1
44-45	2 AN	New MAJCOM Code or Blank	Notes 2,5
46	1 AN	Update Special Level Detail or Blank	Notes 2,3
47	1 AN	Update WRM Detail Option or Blank	Notes 2,4
48-49	2 AN	System Designator or Blank	Notes 2,5
50-82	31	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. This option will only be used when changing stock record account number (SRAN).
2. This option will only be used when changing major command code. Ensure that the major command code is correct, since the program does not perform an edit for a valid major

command code. When this option is used, it is mandatory to enter the new major command code in positions 44-45 and system designator in positions 48-49. Only the major command code for that system designator will be changed. DIFM detail records will be updated with this option only.

3. This option will include special level detail records in the major command code update when a dash (-) is entered.
4. This option will include WRM WCDO spares detail records in the major command code update when a dash (-) is entered.
5. This is a mandatory entry when requesting a major command code change. The major command code that is changed will only be for the system designator entered in positions 48-49 and the major command code entered in positions 44-45 of the program select image. For restart, start from beginning unless the file has been destroyed. It will not be necessary to reload the file dump. Although records previously changed will be rechecked, they will be unequal to the old AFSRAN so no change will be made.

2.113.3. Special Instructions for NGV031. On the day prior to the date the AFSRAN change is to be effective, process all necessary reports. Program NGV031 should be run during end-of-month and must be run on the primary database.

2.113.3.1. When the major command code option is to be used, ensure that organization cost center record changes (FOR) transactions have been successfully processed for affected organization codes prior to running program NGV031. See part 2, [chapter 27](#), for organization cost center record change input processing.

2.113.3.2. Ensure that program NGV836/M10, Consolidated Inventory Adjustment Register, is run to clear any adjustment records on the SBSS database for the old stock record account number prior to running program NGV031. This requires that all inventories (Complete, Special, Sample) and warehouse validations are complete. Run a R22 Conversion Audit List.

2.113.3.3. After all reports have been processed and prior to RPTEON: Ensure that RPTEON has processed on the secondary.

2.113.3.3.1. Take a normal database SAVE and have the DMC console operator label the reel(s) PRIOR TO A SRAN CHANGE.

2.113.3.3.2. Execute program NGV031.

2.113.3.3.3. Load the base constants with the new stock record account number. See [Section 2C](#), this chapter for base-constants processing procedures.

2.113.3.3.4. Process an IRUDUMP and have the DMC console operator label the reel(s) AFTER AFSRAN CHANGE.

2.113.3.3.5. Run a R22 Conversion Audit List.

2.113.3.3.6. Reinitialize offline and process report select image RPTEON.

2.113.3.3.7. Initialize beginning-of-day and resume normal operation.

2.113.4. If the option to change the SRAN is executed, consideration should be given to executing DRU so the file can be reorganized.

**2.114. Download Bypass Record Area (NGV032).** This program downloads selected SBSS database records at the end of each secondary database reports processing cycle. Program NGV032 scans the secondary database records, selects records affected by reports processing, and stores selected records for NGV033.

**NOTE:** FOR NGV032 AND NGV033: Since both programs are processed within NGV898C, manual intervention of either of these programs are not authorized.

2.114.1. Special Instructions for NGV032. Program NGV033 is called by program NGV898C as a result of the RPTEON selection image input against the secondary database. Program NGV033 will execute upon successful completion of program NGV032. Database records are retrieved by program NGV032 on the secondary database and modified on the primary database by program NGV033. The following records are downloaded in their entirety:

**Table 2.17. Database Records Downloaded.**

DATABASE RECORDS
302-GLA-CODE
303-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-MGL
304-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZBL
305-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZGL
306-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZOO
307-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZTR
308-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZCC
309-A-F-SEQUENCE-CONTROL
311-PROJECT-FUNDS-MGMT
312-STOCK-FUND-INV-MGMT
315-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ACM
322-FUELS-CONSUMPTION
331-A-F-SCRATCH-PAD
332-MACR-GSD-PART2
414-BILLING-DATA
415-ACCTS-RECEIVABLE-NON-AF
416-ACCTS-RECEIVABLE-AF
417-ACCOUNTS-PAYABLE
418-INTERFUND-BILLING
420-FUELS-MANAGEMENT
421-FUELS-SIOATH-CONTRACT
427-FUELS-PRICE-STABILIZATION
507-INV-ADJUSTMENT-CONTROL
512-ARMS-SEQ-CONTROL
513-ARMS-REPORT
516-ORG-COST-CENTER-000-099
518-ORG-COST-CENTER-100-999
520-REPORTS-SEQUENCE-CONTROL

**2.115. Upload Bypass Record Area (NGV033).** This program uploads or modifies to the SBSS primary database those records selected by NGV032 at the end of each secondary report end-of-night (RPTEON). Program NGV033 is called by program NGV898C as a result of the RPTEON selection image input against the secondary database. Program NGV033 will execute upon successful completion of program NGV032.

2.115.1. The following records are MODIFIED by NGV033:

**Table 2.18. Database Records Uploaded.**

106-SYSTEM-DESIGNATOR
302-GLA-CODE
303-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-MGL
304-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZBL
305-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZGL
306-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZOO
307-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZTR
308-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZCC
309-A-F-SEQUENCE-CONTROL
312-STOCK-FUND-INV-MGMT
315-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ACM
322-FUELS-CONSUMPTION
331-A-F-SCRATCH-PAD
332-MACR-GSD-PART2
414-BILLING-DATA
415-ACCTS-RECEIVABLE-NON-AF
416-ACCTS-RECEIVABLE-AF
417-ACCOUNTS-PAYABLE
418-INTERFUND-BILLING
420-FUELS-MANAGEMENT
421-FUELS-SIOATH-CONTRACT
427-FUELS-PRICE-STABILIZATION
507-INV-ADJUSTMENT-CONTROL
512-INV-ARMS-SEQ-CONTROL
513-ARMS-REPORT
518-ORG-COST-CENTER-100-999
520-REPORTS-SEQUENCE-CONTROL
<b>RECORD ELEMENTS MODIFIED BY NGV033</b>
332-NET-DEMANDS-ACTUAL
332-BOP-91001-OBLIG-DUO-MEMO
332-BOP-91002-OBLIG-DUO-COMM

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332-BOP-91003-OBLIG-DUO
332-EOP-91001-OBLIG-DUN-MEMO
332-EOP-91002-OBLIG-DUN-COMM
332-EOP-91003-OBLIG-DUO
507-SECONDARY-COUNTER
518-ISSUES
518-DUO
518-DOR-ON-TIME
518-DELAYED
518-DUN-NOT-AUTHORIZED-STOCK
518-DUN-CANCELLED
520-841-CONSTANTS
520-841-RUN-FLG
520-855-CONSTANTS
520-855-RUN-FLG
520-LAST-EQUIP-REPORT-DATE

2.115.2. Restart for NGV032/NGV033. These two programs are executed within NGV898C. If for any reason NGV032 or NGV033 aborts or error fins, correct the condition and restart NGV898C (RPTEON) from beginning. These programs are used by RPTEON on the secondary database only.

**2.116. New Host/Bare Base Record Loader (NGV040).** Program NGV040 builds and initializes the necessary records required to establish new host/bare base SBSS account. This program checks to ensure the system designator (01) was loaded by program NGV068A then creates and initializes the records listed below. This program will also create specific records required for a new satellite account.

2.116.1. Insert the following images into an ECL runstream, if desired:

```
>10 @RUN NGV040,,XGV0 (X = gang number)
>20 @XQT 0GV00000*GVABSUD001.NGV040
>30 1 (Enter primary gang number of 1, 2, 3, or 4.)
>40 @FIN
```

2.116.2. A report will be produced listing the records created. The run-ID will be NGV040. To restart, process the following steps (x equals your primary gang):

```
@START 0GV0<ALN>*DBRUN$.INIT/GV-x
@QUAL XGV0 X=GANG #
@0GV00000*GVABSUD001.NGV068B,PCT
Reprocess NGV040
REPROCESS NGV068B,PCT
```

2.116.3. Special Instructions. Program NGV068B must be processed prior to executing NGV040. The following records are created by NGV040:

**Table 2.19. Database Records Created By NGV040.**

<b>DATABASE RECORDS</b>
002-SPECIAL-CONTROL
012-QUANTITY-UNIT-PACK-CONV
016-INV-ACCR-HEADER
018-REJECT-CLEAR-HEADER
020-REVERSE-POST-SAVE
026-FILES-MAINTENANCE-CONTROL
111-ONLINE-MGMT **
308-A-F-GEN-LEDGER-ZCC **
309-A-F-SEQUENCE-CONTROL
331-A-F-SCRATCH-PAD
414-BILLING-DATA
507-INV-ADJUSTMENT-CONTROL
510-SAMPLE-INVENTORY-SUSPENSE
512-ARMS-SEQ-CONTROL
520-REPORTS-SEQUENCE-CONTROL
902-PSEUDO-CONTROL-1
903-PSEUDO-TRANS-1
904-PSEUDO-TRANS-LONG-1
905-PSEUDO-CONTROL-2
906-PSEUDO-TRANS-2
907-PSEUDO-TRANS-LONG-2
908-PSEUDO-CONTROL-3
909-PSEUDO-TRANS-3
910-PSEUDO-TRANS-LONG-3

\*\* This record is also created for a new satellite when it is loaded to a gaining SBSS account.

**2.117. Consolidated Transaction History Record Download (UTL041/NGV041).** This program downloads and/or deletes CTH records and writes them to magnetic tape. Download may be for a single date or a range of dates.

2.117.1. Program Logic. The program:

2.117.1.1. Edits the input to determine if the date or dates are valid. An error or reject occurs if the dates are invalid. Processing ends when this condition occurs. The start date must equal the purge date, which is the oldest date on file, except when a specific system designator is downloaded or the bypass option is used.

2.117.1.2. Writes consolidated transaction history records, by date, to magnetic tape as they are fetched. If user leaves position 54 blank, selected records will be deleted.

2.117.1.3. Stores the oldest transaction date remaining on the database in the 711 record.

2.117.1.4. Produces a summary report.



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2.117.2. Special Instructions.

2.117.2.1. Primary/Secondary. Secondary.

2.117.2.2. IRU Dump. Dump the CT-OWNR, CT-HIST and CT-CTRL areas of the database for the applicable gang number before starting this program. This IRU dump tape is for recovery purposes.

2.117.2.3. Restart Procedures. Reload the IRU dump taken, research error, and restart program from beginning. The dump does not have to be reloaded if bypass option is being used.

2.117.3. Input. Report Select Format.

**Table 2.20. Report Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Select Code	041
7-29	23	Title	HISTORY RECORD DOWN-LOAD
30-34	5	Blank	
35-41	7	Start Date (YYYYDDD)	Note 1
42	1	Blank	
43-49	7	End Date (YYYYDDD)	Note 2
50	1	Blank	
51-52	2	System Designator/Blank	Note 3
53	1	Blank	
54	1	B, R, or Blank	Note 4
55-80	26	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. Must contain a valid ordinal date. Format for ordinal date is YYYYDDD (for example, 1997001 for 1 Jan 1997). If position 54 is blank, the ordinal date used must equal the 711-PURGE-DATE.
2. Must contain a valid ordinal date. The difference between the start date and end date cannot be greater than 31 calendar days.
3. If position 54 contains a B or R, then a specific system designator may be input, or leave blank for all system designators. If position 54 is blank, the system designator must be blank.

4. Enter a B to bypass deleting the CTH records. Enter an R if rehome option is being used. When the R option is used, a specific system designator must be in positions 51-52. Records are deleted by the selected system designator.

2.117.4. Output.

2.117.4.1. Printer. Download summary:

**Figure 2.1. UTL041/Consolidated History Download.**

06 MAY 96 GUNTER AFB AL 9034 01 CONSOLIDATED HISTORY DOWNLOAD UTL041 NGV041

01	A1	A3	TOTALS	
-----				
95300	1688	1004	900	3592
95303	2440	530	829	3799
95304	1803	1388	1127	4318
95305	1080	1373	1432	3885
95306	2014	1512	875	4401
95307	1048	1009	1107	3164
95310	1548	259	925	2732
95311	1298	1046	1285	3629
95312	1382	958	823	3163
95313	2094	1382	1154	4630
95314	1449	164	648	2261
95318	1871	1605	1125	4601
95319	1001	1062	714	2777
95320	1855	1868	1621	5344
95321	558	530	652	1740
95324	1019	26	512	1557
95325	1111	979	496	2586
95326	922	581	502	2005

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2.117.4.2. Tape Drive. Consolidated Transaction History Tape; tape identification number: #GV0<ALN>\*GV041Utyydd. (# equals gang number, <ALN> equals the ALN, and yydd equals the end date used in the program select format). This tape may be read by the M19/NGV777 to print a Consolidated Transaction Register if needed.

**2.118. Consolidated Transaction History Verification Report (UTL042/NGV042).** This program verifies (counts) the number of consolidated history records on the database. Verification may be for a single date, range of dates, or all dates.

2.118.1. Program Logic. The program:

2.118.1.1. Edits the input to determine if the date or dates are valid. An error or reject occurs if the dates are invalid. Processing ends when this condition occurs.

2.118.1.2. If the counts are different, a discrepancy entry appears in part 1 of the Verification Report.

2.118.1.3. If the counts are the same, the dates and record counts appear in part 2 of the Verification Report. Part 2 also prints the total of records by month and a grand total of all transactions.

2.118.2. Special Instructions.

2.118.2.1. Primary/Secondary. Secondary.

2.118.2.2. Restart Procedures. Restart program from beginning.

2.118.3. Input. Report Select Format.

**Table 2.21. Report Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Select Code	042
7-27	21	Title	HISTORY RECORD VERIFY
28-34	5	Blank	
35-41	7	From Date (YYYYDDD)	Note 1
42-48	7	To Date (YYYYDDD)	Note 2
49-51	3	ALL (Constant)	Note 3
52-80	33	Blank	

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**NOTES:**

1. Enter the first date where the verification begins.
2. Enter the last date where the verification will end. If verifying one day only, enter the date in the FROM DATE field and leave the TO DATE field blank.
3. Enter ALL when verifying all the records on the database. When selecting this option, leave the FROM and TO DATE fields blank.

2.118.4. Output.

2.118.4.1. Printer. Verification Report:

**Figure 2.2. UTL042/Consolidated History Verification Report.**

06 MAY 96 GUNTER AFB 9034 01 CONSOLIDATED HISTORY VERIFICATION REPORT  
(UTL042)

PART 2: TOTAL CONSOLIDATED TRANSACTION HISTORY RECORD COUNTS FOR  
REQUESTED DATES

REQUESTED DATES CT-HISTORY COUNTS

-----  
-----JAN-----

94021	1000
94022	2000
94023	3000
94024	4000
94025	3000
94026	2000
94027	1000

-----	-----
TOTAL	16000

PART 2: TOTAL CONSOLIDATED TRANSACTION HISTORY RECORD COUNTS FOR  
REQUESTED DATES

TOTAL CT-HISTORY RECORD COUNTS FROM REQUESTED DATES: 16000

**2.119. Consolidated Transaction History Record Upload (UTL043/NGV043).** This program reads magnetic tapes created by program NGV041, Consolidated Transaction History Download. The program loads transaction history records from the magnetic tapes to the CTH database.

2.119.1. Program Logic. The program:

2.119.1.1. Edits the input to determine if the date or dates are valid. An error or reject occurs if the dates are invalid. Processing ends when this condition occurs.

2.119.1.2. Writes consolidated transaction history records from the magnetic tape to the consolidated transaction history area.

2.119.1.3. Produces a summary report.

2.119.2. Special Instructions

2.119.2.1. Primary/Secondary. Secondary

2.119.2.2. IRU Dump. Dump the CT-OWNER, CT-HIST and CT-CTRL areas of the database for the applicable gang number before starting this program. This IRU dump tape is for recovery purposes.

2.119.2.3. Restart Procedures. Reload the IRU dump taken, research error, and restart program from beginning.

2.119.3. Input. Report Select Format.

**Table 2.22. Report Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Select Code	043
7-25	19	Title	HISTORY RECORD LOAD
26-80	30	Blank	

2.119.3.1. Report Parameter Formats

2.119.3.1.1. Parameter 1.

**Table 2.23. Parameter Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1		Constant	2

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	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
2-3		Blank	
4-37	34	Reel Numbers	Note 1
38		Blank	
39-45		Beginning Date (YYYYDDD)	Note 2
46-52		Ending Date (YYYYDDD)	Note 3

**NOTES:**

1. Enter the input tape reel numbers and separate them with a slash (/). Five reel numbers are the maximum authorized during a single run.
2. Enter the seven-position beginning date for the records from the input tape(s).
3. Enter the seven-position ending date for the records from the input tape(s).

2.119.3.1.2. Parameter 2.

**Table 2.24. Parameter Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESIGNATION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Type Load Indicator	Note
4-33	30	System Designator Selection	

**NOTE:** To load all system designators, enter ALL in positions 1-3 and leave 4-33 blank. To exclude specific system designators from the load, enter X in position 1 and leave positions 2-3 blank. Enter the specific system designators to be excluded in positions 4-33. To load specific system designators, leave positions 1-3 blank and enter the desired system designators in positions 4-33. For rehome option, enter an R in position 1 and enter change from system designator in positions 4-5 and change to system designator in positions 6-7.

2.119.4. Output.

2.119.4.1. Printer. Upload summary:

**Figure 2.3. UTL043/Consolidated History Upload.**

06 MAY 96 GUNTER AFB AL 9034 01 CONSOLIDATED HISTORY UPLOAD UTL043 NGV043

01    A1    A3    TOTALS

95300	1688	1004	900	3592
95303	2440	530	829	3799
95304	1803	1388	1127	4318
95305	1080	1373	1432	3885
95306	2014	1512	875	4401
95307	1048	1009	1107	3164
95310	1548	259	925	2732
95311	1298	1046	1285	3629
95312	1382	958	823	3163
95313	2094	1382	1154	4630
95314	1449	164	648	2261
95318	1871	1605	1125	4601
95319	1001	1062	714	2777
95320	1855	1868	1621	5344
95321	558	530	652	1740
95324	1019	26	512	1557
95325	1111	979	496	2586
95326	922	581	502	2005

GRAND TOTAL				60184
-------------	--	--	--	-------



**2.120. Document-Nbr Cleanup (NGV061).** This program deletes DOCUMENT-NBR records that are owners of an empty set. It reads and edits the select images and scans DOCUMENT-NBR area sequentially for DOCUMENT-NBR records. If the DOCUMENT-NBR record does not have any members in a given set, the DOCUMENT-NBR record is deleted.

2.120.1. Format.

2.120.1.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.25. Input Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 AN	Transaction Identification Code	1XT
4-6	3 N	Program Select Number	061
7		Blank	
8-10	3 N	Constant	103
11		Blank	
12-19	8 A	Constant	Document
20		Blank	
21-27	7 A	Constant	Cleanup

2.120.2. Special Instructions for NGV061. Restart is from beginning. NGV061 must be processed on the primary database and a database dump should be processed after completion of run.

**2.121. Rehome Cleanup (NGV070).** Program NGV070 will delete from the database item, detail, in-use, repair cycle and support records (except organizational cost center records) that match the system designator(s) entered in the NGV070 select input.

2.121.1. The ITMDTL-AREA is scanned for item records whose system designator matches the NGV070 select input system designator. Item records selected are deleted along with their associated detail records.

2.121.2. Once the scan for item records is complete, the following records with a matching input system designator are modified or deleted from the database:

Record 510 / SAMPLE-INVENTORY-SUSPENSE

Record 512 / ARMS-SEQ-CONTROL

Record 513 / ARM-REPORT

2.121.3. The SYSTEM-DESIGNATOR record and its subordinate records are deleted.

2.121.4. Format for NGV070.

2.121.4.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.26. Input Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 A	Transaction Identification Code	UTL

	<b>NO</b>		
<b>POS</b>	<b>POS</b>	<b>FIELD DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>REMARKS/NOTES</b>
4-6	3 A	Program Select Image	YYY
7-9	3 N	Program Number	070
10-15	6 AN	Constant	Rehome
16	1	Blank	
17-24	8 AN	Constant	Clean Up
25-31	7	Blank	
32-33	2 AN	System Designator	
34-71	38	Blank	
72	1	Record Delete Option	Note
73-80	8	Blank	

**NOTE:** Processing NGV070 with position 72 of the select image blank will delete all records attached to the system designator that was rehomed with the exception of the 106 and 312 records belonging to the rehomed account. Processing this option allows for M18 processing against the rehomed account until END OF FISCAL YEAR. Enter a D in position 72 when all records are to be deleted for the rehomed system designator including 106 and 312 records.

2.121.5. Special Instructions for NGV070. Program NGV070 must be processed on the primary database after the RPTEON has been completed on the secondary and prior to completing RPTRUN (crossover to secondary). Ensure that a safety dump is taken prior to and after NGV070 is processed in the event a recovery is required. Program NGV028 must process (to output the two download tape copies) prior to running NGV070. Program NGV403 (ISG Cleanup) must process after NGV070 and prior to inline processing. Program NGV068 must be processed to remove (from the 001-BASE-CONSTANTS-1 record) those system designators being rehomed prior to the NGV070 run. Replace system designator back after NGV070 is complete if position 72 is blank.

**2.122. Munitions Cleanup (NGV075).** When munitions records are downloaded by NGV028, the accountability is transferred and validated on the new system. This program deletes the munitions records in the system designator specified in the select image. The item and detail areas are scanned for the item record with a system designator that matches the selection and has a 101-TYPE-SRAN (Type Account Code) of K. Only records with type account code K are deleted.

2.122.1. Format for NGV075.

2.122.1.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.27. Input Select Format.**

	<b>NO</b>		
<b>POS</b>	<b>POS</b>	<b>FIELD DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>REMARKS/NOTES</b>
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Program Select Code	YYY
7-9	3	Program Identifier	075
10	1	Blank	
11-27	16	Title	Munitions Delete

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
28-33	6	Blank	
34-35	2	System Designator	Note
36-80	34	Blank	

**NOTE:** Must be a valid system designator.

2.122.2. Special Instructions for NGV075. Program NGV075 must be processed on the primary database after RPTRUN (crossover), after RPTEON on the secondary, and prior to BOD on the primary. An IRUDUMP is mandatory, prior to and after execution of NGV075.

2.122.2.1. Dump database prior to execution of this program.

2.122.2.2. If the selected system designator is a satellite, and this satellite is munitions only, program NGV068A (base constants) must be processed after program NGV075 with that satellite's data removed.

2.122.2.3. Restart. Reload IRUDUMP prior to execution and process from beginning.

**2.123. Fuels Rehoming Download (NGV077).** Program NGV077 copies to disk selected fuels item records, detail records, in-use detail records, repair cycle records, and support records to disk, for load with program NGV079, Fuels Rehoming Upload.

**CAUTION:** This program must be run as directed by the user's major command, and only run as a part of a plan which addresses the specific database conversion or application to be accomplished. Additionally, the rehoming process affects non-SBSS systems. Coordinate with the losing/gaining accounting and finance offices' standard materiel accounting system (SMAS) monitor to ensure an integrated transition.

2.123.1. Program Logic. The ITMDTL-AREA of the SBSS database is scanned for item records with type account code 'P'. Item records are checked for system designator equal to the system designator in the parameter image.

2.123.1.1. If an equal condition exists, the item record and all of its subordinate detail records, repair cycle records, and in-use detail records are written to disk.

2.123.1.2. After the scan for item records has been completed, the system designator record is read for the system designator in the parameter input and the subordinate fuels records that reside in the FUELS-AREA, inventory accuracy records, and routing identifier records, are written to disk.

2.123.1.3. Modifications to the item records and detail records are made based on parameter input prior to writing the records to disk.

2.123.1.4. Program NGV077 will create a diskfile.

2.123.1.4.1. Output diskfile - 0GVXXXX\*GV077UT002SD. Where XXXX = ALN and SD = losing base system designator from parameter input card columns 12-13.

2.123.1.5. See part 2, [chapter 28](#) for Losing and Gaining Base Fuels rehome instructions for NGV077.

2.123.2. Format for NGV077. A STOP image is required after the parameter input.

2.123.2.1. Input Select Image.

**Table 2.28. Input Select Image.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Program Select Code	YYY
7-9	3	Program Identifier	077
10	1	Blank	
11-16	6	Constant	REHOME (Note 1)
17	1	Blank	
18-60	43	Run Information	Note 2
61-80	20	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. Enter the constant REHOME in positions 11-16.
2. Positions 18-60 are for information only. **EXAMPLE:** FUELS REHOME SD A2 RENO ANG TO SD A5 Pope AFB.

2.123.2.2. Parameter Image(s) Format.

**Table 2.29. Parameter Image(s) Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-9	9	Image Identifier	Parameter
10-11	2	Blank	
12-15	4	Selection/Conversion Parameters	
12-13	2	SD Losing Fuels Account	Note 1
14-15	2	SD Gaining Fuels Account, or same as 12-13	Note 2
16-80	65	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. This field cannot be blank. Positions 12-13 must contain the Rehome From (Losing) System Designator. **EXAMPLE:** If fuel records containing system designator A1 are to be selected, positions 12-13 would be A1.
2. This field cannot be blank. Positions 14-15 must contain the Rehome To (Gaining) System Designator. When selected records are not to be changed, entry is the same as positions 12-13.

2.123.3. Special Instructions for NGV077. Program NGV077 must be processed on the Primary Database after RPTRUN (crossover) after RPTEON has been processed on the Secondary and before RPTEON on the Primary.

2.123.4. Restart Procedures. Rerun the job from the beginning.

2.123.5. Parameter Image Edits.

**Table 2.30. Parameter Image Edits.**

POS	EDIT CHECKS
1-9	Must contain the constant: PARAMETER
12	Must contain an alpha or numeric character
13	Must contain a numeric character
14	Must contain an alpha or numeric character
15	Must contain a numeric character

**2.124. Fuels Cleanup (NGV078).** When fuels records are downloaded by NGV077, the accountability is transferred and validated on the new system. This program deletes the fuels records in the system designator specified in the select image. The item and detail areas are scanned for the item record with a system designator that matches the selection and has a 101-TYPE-SRAN (type account code) of P. Only records with type account code equal to 'P' are deleted.

2.124.1. Format for NGV078.

2.124.1.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.31. Input Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Program Select Code	YYY
7-9	3	Program Identifier	078
10	1	Blank	
11-22	12	Title	Fuels Delete
23-33	11	Blank	
34-35	2	System Designator	Note
36-80	44	Blank	

**NOTE:** Must be the losing system designator from the NGV077 that was processed.

2.124.2. Special Instructions for NGV078. An IRUDUMP is mandatory prior to and after execution of NGV078. Program NGV078 must be processed on the primary database after RPTRUN (cross-over), after RPTEON on the secondary, and prior to RPTEON on the primary.

2.124.2.1. Dump the database prior to execution of this program.

2.124.2.2. Restart. Reload IRUDUMP prior to execution and process from beginning.

**2.125. Fuels Rehoming Upload (NGV079).** NGV079 loads selected fuels records to the SBSS database from the rehoming diskfile generated by program NGV077. A printout will be produced indicating the number of records loaded and any reject notices that may be generated.

2.125.1. Utilizing diskfiles previously generated by program NGV077, Fuels Rehoming Download:

2.125.1.1. The program reads diskfile records sequentially.

2.125.1.2. Validates the system designator being loaded.

2.125.1.3. Basic records (item records, detail records, repair cycle records) are added to the database, followed by support records.

2.125.1.4. Common item record elements are copied (from an item record already loaded) onto an item record being added (same stock number, different system designator); that is, unit of issue, unit price, routing identifier code, ERRCD, quantity unit pack code, ISG subgroup code, controlled item code, nomenclature, national motor freight classification code, freight rate designator, type cargo code, budget code, interchangeable subgroup number, and interchangeable code. The unit price is not copied if the routing identifier code is JB(x).

2.125.1.5. When the last item record has been processed, the add detail routine is called in to load and relate details.

2.125.1.6. The support records from the losing CSB are loaded.

2.125.2. Format for NGV079.

2.125.2.1. Input Select Format.

**Table 2.32. Input Select Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	UTL
4-6	3	Report Select Code	YYY
7-9	3	Program Identifier	079
10	1	Blank	
11-16	6	Constant	REHOME (Note 1)
17	1	Blank	
18-77	60	Run Information	Note 2
78	1	Blank	
79-80	2	Gaining Base System Designator	Note 3

**NOTES:**

1. Enter the constant 'REHOME' in positions 11 - 16.
2. Positions 18-77 are for information only. **EXAMPLE:** FUELS REHOME UPLOAD SD A5 FROM SD A2 RENO ANG.
3. Enter the system designator you are loading records to.

2.125.3. Special Instructions for NGV079. An IRUDUMP is mandatory prior to and after execution of NGV079. Program NGV079 must be run on the primary database after RPTRUN (crossover) and after RPTEON on the secondary and prior to RPTEON on the primary. See part 2, [chapter 28](#) for Gaining Base rehome instructions for NGV079.

2.125.4. Restart Procedures. If aborted for any reason, the database must be restored to the point prior to running NGV079 and program NGV079 must be restarted. If this is a satellite-to-satellite rehome, or host-to-satellite rehome, reload the database dump prior to starting NGV079. If this is a satellite-to-new host rehome, or host-to-host rehome initialize database and replay new host base procedures starting with program NGV068B.

**2.126. Mainframe To PC File Transfer (NGV293).** This program transfers images from a mainframe data file to a PC TIP page for subsequent downloading to a file on the PC. If the TIP page is a UTS40 or other non-PC type terminal, the images will simply scroll across the screen. The program information below is still fairly accurate, however, most of the hardware and emulation software mentioned below have been deleted. They have been replaced with newer Y2K-approved PCs with modern operating systems using Base Network Control Center (BNCC) approved software emulation tools.

2.126.1. This program may be processed from any demand terminal attached to the SBLC/RPC system, but it is designed to transfer images to a PC. The input command line is read and edited for options, data filename for transfer, and output PID number. If all edits pass, the images are passed to the TIP terminal PID and transferred to the terminal's hard drive (PCs only) or scroll on the terminal screen. After the file is transferred, a notice is output with the image counts and end-of-job message.

2.126.2. At any SBSS terminal, in demand mode, key-in:

@NGV293,options qualifier\*filename.,send-to-PID

#### NOTES:

Online help is available by keying in the command line without the PID number.

**Table 2.33. Option Validation Table.**

Option	L	S	Z
Option L Allowed		Yes	Yes
Option S Allowed	Yes		No
Option Z Allowed	Yes	No	
FileName Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
Send-TN-PID Required	Yes	Yes	Yes

2.126.2.1. Option Definitions for older ADPE:

L - The images to be sent are greater than 80 characters in length.

S - The images are to be sent to a PC with the STEP emulator. This option is not allowed with the Z option.

Z - The images are to be sent to a PC with the CHI emulator. This option is not allowed with the S option.

2.126.3. Special Instructions for NGV293. Recording images using:

2.126.3.1. Outdated Sperry PC and/or STEP Emulator:

2.126.3.1.1. Bring up the Control Page on the TIP page of the receiving terminal.

2.126.3.1.2. Place the name of the PC file (send to file) in the RCVFILE field.

2.126.3.1.3. Place 0D in the SEPARATOR field.

2.126.3.1.4. Place EOF in the EOF field.

2.126.3.1.5. Initiate the file transfer from a demand terminal. Once the transfer has started, the images will scroll across the TIP page. The termination message will be:

\*\* SUPPLY MTPC xxxxxx IMAGES QUEUED \*\* (xxxxxx = nbr rcds)

2.126.3.1.6. The transfer process is complete. The images will be in the PC file entered in the Control Page of the TIP terminal.

2.126.3.2. Outdated Zenith Z-248 PC and/or CHI Emulator:

2.126.3.2.1. Bring up the Control Page on the TIP page of the receiving terminal (PAGE UP Key).

2.126.3.2.2. Key-in the following command: MRECORD filename

**EXAMPLE:** To place the images into the PC file: TEST.DAT, key-in: MRECORD TEST.DAT

2.126.3.2.3. Initiate the file transfer from a demand terminal. Once the transfer has started, the images will scroll across the TIP page. Wait until termination message is displayed upon the screen before going on to step 4. The termination message will be:

**\*\* SUPPLY MTPC xxxxxx IMAGES QUEUED \*\*** (xxxxxxx = nbr rcds)

2.126.3.2.4. Bring up the Control Page on the TIP page. (PAGE UP Key)

2.126.3.2.5. Key-in: CLOSE

2.126.3.2.6. The transfer process is complete. The images will be in the PC file entered in the Control Page of the TIP terminal.

2.126.4. Management Notices.

2.126.4.1. OVER 650 TIP MESSAGES QUEUED, PROCESS SUSPENDED AT RCD XXXXX

Action: Informs the user the program is waiting for the number of messages queued to TIP to decrease. This prevents the MCB from aborting due to an excessive number of queued TIP messages. When the number of TIP messages decreases to a safe level, the program will continue on its own.

2.126.4.2. LESS THAN 650 MESSAGES QUEUED, PROCESSING RESUMED

Action: Self-explanatory. See above message.

2.126.4.3. **\*\* SUPPLY MTPC xxxxxx IMAGES QUEUED \*\***

Action: This is the end-of-job notice sent to the demand terminal that initiated the NGV293 transfer. The xxxxxx is the number of images sent to the TIP terminal.

2.126.4.4. **\*\* SUPPLY MTPC xxxxxx IMAGES SENT \*\***

Action: This is the end-of-job notice sent to the TIP terminal. This is also the last image in the file sent to the PC. The xxxxxx is in the file sent to the PC. The xxxxxx is the number of images sent to the TIP terminal.

2.126.4.5. EITHER IT'S A SPERRY OR A ZENITH (outdated ADPE), DON'T USE BOTH THE S AND Z OPTIONS!

Action: This message informs the user of an error. You may use only the applicable option for the terminal you are sending to. Choose the right one and continue.

2.126.4.6. INPUT FILENAME COULD NOT BE ASSIGNED



Action: The qualifier\*filename on the command could not be assigned. This could be caused by any of the following conditions. The file is either not cataloged, assigned to another run, disabled, or rolled out. Take appropriate corrective action and reinput the command line.

**2.126.4.7. INPUT FILENAME MUST END WITH A PERIOD!**

Action: Reinput the command line with the period after the qualifier\*filename.

**2.126.4.8. OVER 700 ITEMS ARE CURRENTLY QUEUED - RETRY WHEN QUEUE HAS BEEN REDUCED**

Action: Although the program will probably run, you should terminate the run (@@X TIO). Try again when the queue count is less. Use \$QOUT to determine the number of queue items.

**2.126.4.8.1. 4-POSITION OUTPUT PID MUST BE PROVIDED! YOU ENTERED xxxx**

Action: Reinput the command with the proper PID number.

**2.127. Air Force Logistics Management Agency CTH Dump Program (Program NGV292A).**

2.127.1. Purpose. Creates the monthly transaction history record file from all Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity host accounts for transmission to the Air Force Supply Data Bank (AFSDB) at the Air Force Logistics Management Agency (AFLMA), 501 Ward Street, Maxwell AFB-Gunter Annex AL, 36114-3236. NGV292A is a mandatory monthly report for all Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity accounts. The transaction history record provides factual data for analysis used by AFLMA program managers to provide timely, accurate and quality project reports to top level Air Force policy makers.

2.127.2. Program Logic. Program NGV292A reads the CT-History (704) records and produces a Supply Interface System file of all Consolidated Transaction History records for transmission via ADRSS.

2.127.2.1. After starting program NGV292A, the RPS operator is prompted to enter (M) or (S). The "M" option represents the monthly option whereas the "S" option is used to scan specific beginning and ending dates. If the operator enters an (M), the monthly option of NGV292A will be processed. The program will fetch the beginning and ending transaction dates from the previous month automatically. If the operator enters an (S), the selective date option will be processed and the operator will be prompted to enter in the beginning and ending transaction dates. For example, to select 1 Oct 2001 through 31 Oct 2001, the operator would enter S20012742001304. Program NGV292A will edit the dates provided by the RPS operator, if option "S" is entered, against dates contained in the CT-DATE-SYS-DESIG (701) records. If the dates cannot be located, the program aborts and outputs an R031 reject. When Wrong Reel or Transaction Dates Incorrect appears on the RPS operator's console, the program must be restarted from the beginning.

2.127.2.2. This program produces management notices and rejects notices R031, R038, and R036.

2.127.2.3. If a database error occurs, a message is printed indicating the error area, error record, error function, and error number. When the error is corrected, restart the program from the beginning.

2.127.3. References. Part 2, [chapter 19](#).

2.127.4. As-Of-Date. Program must be processed each month on the first transaction date of the month for the preceding months transaction dates.

2.127.4.1. Due-Date. First workday following the date processed.

2.127.5. Special Instructions. Program NGV292A is executed by the RPS operator as follows:

@START GV\$\$0000\*GVECLUD001.GV292AR

2.127.6. Program NGV292A is processed on the primary system on the first transaction date of the month or as required by the AFLMA or MAJCOM. Use of the S option on the @XQT statement is ignored.

2.127.6.1. Output SIFS File. Program creates SIFS file XGV0\*GV292AUD801. for transfer via ADRSS to the AFLMA. X=GANG # XXXX=ALN.

## **2.128. Air Force Logistics Management Agency Quarterly Database Dump (Program NGV292B).**

2.128.1. Purpose. Transfers quarterly database records to the Air Force Supply Data Bank (AFSDB), at the Air Force Logistics Management Agency (AFLMA), 501 Ward Street, Maxwell AFB - Gunter Annex, AL 36114-3236. The NGV292B is a mandatory quarterly report for all host Logistics Readiness Squadron / supply activity accounts and must be processed in March, June, September, and December. The NGV292B quarterly data records provide factual data used for analysis by AFLMA program managers to provide timely, accurate and quality project reports to top level Air Force policy makers.

2.128.2. Program Logic.

2.128.2.1. The following processing sequence must be followed and the programs listed must be processed on the same day: Quarterly D28 - NGV292B - NGV819/Q04 - and NGV815/S01 (semiannually, when the S01 is processed). Program NGV292B produces four SIFS data files to be sent to AFLMA. Data records are read and reformatted into fixed length records.

2.128.2.1.1. File XGV0XXXX\*GV292BUD801.: Contains item records.

2.128.2.1.2. File XGV0XXXX\*GV292BUD802.: Contains all detail records.

2.128.2.1.3. File XGV0XXXX\*GV292BUD803.: Contains the repair cycle records.

2.128.2.1.4. File XGV0XXXX\*GV292BUD804: Contains the following records: weapon system control, MRSP/IRSP identification, routing identifier, inventory identifier, inventory adjustment, and Interchangeable and Substitute Group (ISG).

2.128.2.2. This program produces management and reject notices R036 and R038.

2.128.2.3. If a database error occurs, a message is printed in the RPS which provides the error area, error record, error function, and error number. When the error is corrected, restart the program from the beginning.

2.128.3. Reporting Data.

2.128.3.1. As-of Date. This program must be processed in March, June, September, and December, prior to the Q04 and S01 reports. Each quarter the following reports must be processed during End-of-Quarter processing, on the same processing day, to ensure a valid data bank is maintained: D28 (quarterly option), NGV292B, and Q04. Semiannually the processing order is

the D28 (quarterly option), NGV292B, Q04, and then S01. Data files are transferred FTP via SIFS/ADRSS.

2.128.3.2. Due Date. First workday following the date processed.

2.128.4. Special Instructions. Select and parameter inputs do not apply. Program NGV292B is executed by the RPS operator as follows:

@START GV\$\$\$0000\*GVECLUD001.GV292BR

2.128.4.1. Program NGV292B is processed on the primary system, after mandatory dailies. This program must be processed prior to RPTQ04 and RPTS01 and as required by the AFLMA or MAJCOM.

**2.129. Create Consolidated Transaction History Control Record (NGV225).** NGV225 is used to create CT-HISTORY-CONTROL and CT-SUPPORT records whenever the Consolidated Transaction History (CTH) database is established. Each primary gang supporting the system requires a CT-HISTORY-CONTROL and CT-SUPPORT record. This program will catalog, register, reserve, and initialize with DMU. Depending on how large your CTH database areas are sized will depend on how long this process takes.

2.129.1. The program is executed from a demand terminal using the following statement:

@ADD GV\$\$\$0000\*GVECLUD001.NGV225R

2.129.1.1. The program prompts for a gang number equal to 1-4. A message displays when an invalid gang number is entered, and the system will again prompt the user for a valid gang number.

2.129.1.2. The program prompts for the number of database pages reserved in the SBSS schema for the CT-HISTORY records, once a valid gang number is entered. Enter six numeric characters (other than zeros) equaling the number of pages reserved for the CT-HISTORY records. Left justify the numeric entry with zeroes (for example: 20,000 entered as 020000). After an invalid entry, a message prompts for the number of pages.

2.129.1.3. The user enters all the correct data and the program establishes the CONTROL-HISTORY-CONTROL and CT-SUPPORT records. If the CTH system is required on more than one gang you must process NGV225R for each gang.

2.129.2. Special Instructions for NGV225R. This program must be processed on the primary CTH database.

2.129.2.1. If the size of the area for the CTH System changes, do the following:

2.129.2.1.1. Download the consolidated transaction history records for each gang using program NGV041, Consolidated Transaction History Download. (See this chapter for the CTH Download program.)

2.129.2.1.2. Resize the CTH database. (See [chapter 3](#) for SBSS Sizing Procedures.) Ensure you follow all procedures such as IRU dumps, EXEC dumps, etc., before continuing with these steps.

2.129.2.1.3. Process program NGV225 to reestablish the gang numbers supported and to reserve database pages with new sizing figures.

2.129.2.1.4. Reload the CTH records for each gang using program NGV043, Consolidated Transaction History Record Load. The records must be reloaded in sequence with the oldest date loaded first. (See this chapter for the CTH Record Load program.) Restart from beginning.

### **2.130. Depot Maintenance and Accounting Production System Initialization Utility (NGV302).**

2.130.1. Program NGV302 applies only to ALC bases (Hill, Tinker, and Robins) and satellite system designator A1 from Kadena. These bases contain organization records that are considered DMAPS organization codes. They are identified by the fund code (6L, 6M, or 6Z). Program NGV302 will scan 205 records for due-outs with a fund code as stated above and will create a file to be sent through SIFS to DMAPS. The program will also scan 201, 205 and CTH records for records that meet the organization criteria. It will then select item record information for cataloging purposes to be used by DMAPS. This file will also be sent through SIFS to DMAPS.

2.130.2. Frequency. As required.

2.130.3. Select Image Input Format.

**Table 2.34. Select Image Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-6	6	Transaction Identification Code/Program Identifier	UTL302
7	1	Blank	
8-35	28	Report Title	DMAPS INITIALIZATION UTILITY
36-80	45	Blank	

2.130.4. Special Instructions for NGV302. Process on the primary database in UTL or RPTS mode.

2.130.5. Output Instructions for NGV302: Output files will be sent through SIFS.

**2.131. Consolidated Transaction History Document Control Process (NGV783).** This process provides an interface between the SBLC and the personal computer (PC) for selecting and transmitting document control and Consolidated Transaction History (CTH) records. To delete or update document control record (DCR), delete delinquent source records, and update CTH records.

2.131.1. Program NGV783 accepts the interface parameter from the PC and does one of the following applications:

2.131.1.1. If the user asks for Request DFC, the program reads the document control records, sorts selected records on the transaction date and serial number, the 14 positions of the document number or the last 8 positions of the document number, and transmits selected records to the PC.

2.131.1.2. If the user asks for Requests Fun#/OPR, the program reads the document control records, sorts selected records on the 14 positions of the document number, and transmits selected records to the PC.

2.131.2. Program NGV783 accepts the interface parameter from the PC and one of the following transmittal actions takes place:

2.131.2.1. When the user transmits the DFC Work File to the SBLC, the program updates and changes the document control records. If clearing a document control record, the program deletes the document control record and delinquent source document, and updates the DCC-CLEARED flag on the CTH record. If updating a document control record, the program makes updates only to the document control record.

2.131.2.2. When a user transmits the Function #/OPR Work File to the SBLC, the program updates the document control record's OPR and/or function number, as applicable.

2.131.3. When a user transmits the DFC Work File or the Function #/OPR Work File, only the changed records update the SBLC. This program writes all document control record (DCR) changes to the DCR Change File (xGV0xxxx\*GV783DCC., # equal gang number, xxxx equals ALN if ALN is turned on; otherwise, this will be the DMC number). The DCR Change File, using program NGV288, allows the recovery of CTH and document control record updates in the event of a system failure.

2.131.4. Personal Computer/SBLC Interface (NGVP263). Program NGVP263, Personal Computer/1100 Interface, allows the personal computer to communicate with the SBLC. Program NGVP263 does the following:

2.131.4.1. Registers PC with the SBLC.

2.131.4.2. Edits the return code.

2.131.4.3. Sends data to the SBLC.

2.131.4.4. Receives data from the SBLC.

2.131.4.5. Deregisters PC with the SBLC.

2.131.5. Screen Position Check (NGVP265). Program NGVP265 determines the type of PC being used and checks the position of the cursor on the screen to determine if screen transmission is required.

2.131.6. Wait Routine (NGVP266). Program NGVP266 determines the control transfer rate between the PC and the SBLC. The control transfer rate is the number of seconds for each pause in the sign-on procedures.

2.131.7. Log on to the SBLC (NGVP267). Program NGVP267 automatically signs on a PC user to the SBLC and does the following:

2.131.7.1. Reads the CTHECL.DAT file.

2.131.7.2. Calls program NGVP266.

2.131.7.3. Calls program NGVP263, which passes CTHECL.DAT file images to the SBLC, which then generates the sign-on commands.

2.131.7.4. Returns management/reject messages to the calling program.

2.131.8. Log off the SBLC (NGVP269). Program NGVP269 automatically signs a PC user off the SBLC and does the following:

2.131.8.1. Calls program NGVP266.

2.131.8.2. Calls program NGVP263.

2.131.8.3. Passes @FIN and \$\$CLOSE commands to program NGVP263 which passes the commands to the SBLC.

2.131.9. Generates management/reject notices.

2.131.10. Special Instructions for NGV783. This program is processed on primary system. All error messages return to the PC and display on the operator's console. Restart Procedures: If a transmission error occurs, the message TRANSMISSION ERROR displays on the PC. Reprocess the original request. If error reoccurs, contact the RPS for assistance.

2.131.10.1. References. [Chapter 14](#), Transaction History Record; part 2, chapter 18, [section 18G](#), Consolidated Transaction History Processing.

2.131.10.2. Input. Interface from PC.

2.131.10.3. Output. Interface to PC.

2.131.10.4. Management/Reject Notices. PC management and reject notices are listed in part 2, chapter 7, [section 7I](#).

ATTACHMENT 2A-1

REJECT/MANAGEMENT PHRASE LOAD IMAGES

**2A1.1. Purpose.** To explain various rejects that application programs may encounter during processing when images are loaded to the SBSS database.

**2A1.2. Reject/Management Phrase Load Image.**

**Table 2A1.1. Reject/Management Phrase Load Image.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	REJ or MGT
4-7	4	REJ/MGT Number	0000 - 0999
8-76	69	REJ/MGT Phrase Message	Note 1
77	1	Reject Action Flag	Note 2
78	1	Data Location Flag	Note 2
79-80	2	Image Hash Total	HQ SSG use only

**NOTES:**

1. REJ/MGT phrase messages are limited to 49 character positions if sent to the RPS/main console printer during end-of-day.
2. May be blank or contain an authorized flag in [Attachment 2A-2](#) and [Attachment 2A-3](#).

**2A1.3. Type Transaction Phrase Load Image.**

**Table 2A1.2. Type Transaction Phrase Load Image.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	TPH
4	1	Blank	
5	1 N	MSC of TTPC	1 - 9
6	1 A	LSC of TTPC	A - Z
7-9	3	Blank	
10-23	14	Abbreviation of Phrase	Note 1
24-80	57	Blank	

**NOTE:**

1. Part 2, chapter 3, [attachment 3A-8](#), lists the current type transaction phrase codes and abbreviated phrases.

## ATTACHMENT 2A-2

### LOCATION FLAGS

**2A2.1. Purpose.** To identify which record area's supplementary print lines are to be printed from rejects. When these flags are used, only the first 80 positions will be printed or typed.

#### 2A2.2. Data Location Flags.

**Table 2A2.1. Data Location Flags.**

	ASCII		
BINARY	OCTAL	ASCII	
BITS	VALUE	SYMBOL	PRINT FROM
1	135	]	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1
2	055	-	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 2
4	061	1	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 3
8	065	5	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 4
1-2	060	0	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1 and 2
1-4	062	2	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1 and 3
1-8	066	6	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1 and 4
2-4	063	3	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 2 and 3
2-8	067	7	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 2 and 4
4-8	071	9	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 3 and 4
1-2-4	064	4	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1 through 3
1-2-8	070	8	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1, 2, 4
1-4-8	134	\	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1, 3, 4
2-4-8	073	;	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 2, 3, 4
1-2-4-8	133	[	CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1 through 4



ATTACHMENT 2A-3

REJECT ACTION FLAGS

**2A3.1. Purpose.** To identify where the reject message must be sent, where a suspense record must be established, or if it is necessary to restore the records to their original condition, or for multiple actions. These flags appear on the reject notice record, the reject phrase load images, the actual output document, and on the ADS journal file.

**2A3.2. Reject Action Flags.**

**Table 2A3.1. Reject Action Flags.**

BINARY	OCTAL	ASCII	
BITS	VALUE	SYMBOL	EXPLANATION
32	100	@	Reject the input and print the reject on the terminal or terminal printer
2	055	-	Reject the input and establish an internal reject
4	061	1	Reject the input and restore all records to their original condition
4 & 2	063	3	Reject the input, establish an internal suspense reject record, and restore all records to their original condition
32-4-2	114	L	Reject the input, print the reject message on the RPS terminal, establish an internal reject suspense record, and restore all records to their original condition.
32-4	112	J	Reject the input, print the reject message on the RPS terminal, and restore all records to their original condition.

**NOTE:** For HQ SSG programmer information: During online operations, if a message is to be printed on the input terminal only, or during offline operations, this RPS main printer (with no restore action, suspense record creation, etc.), set CS215-REJ-OVERRIDE to 01, CS215-REJ-ACTION-FLAG to 00, and CS215-REJ-ACTION-FLAG to any combination of binary bit positions 1 through 4 which may be used to direct supplemental print lines and will be printed from the CSCOM-RECORD-AREA 1 through 4.

**ATTACHMENT 2A-4**

**HASH TOTAL TABLE**

**2A4.1. Purpose.** To prevent unauthorized changes that may occur within the MGT/REJ phrases. This process computes all special characters, spacing and ASCII interpretation of the input phrase image.

2A4.1.1. SOURCE IMAGE/RECORD = Reject load images

2A4.1.2. HASH TOTAL DATA = Positions 1-78 of each image

2A4.1.3. NO CHAR = 4 (binary)

2A4.1.4. HASH TOTAL STORAGE = Positions 79-80 of each image

ATTACHMENT 2A-5

TROUBLE CALL CHECKLIST

**2A5.1. Purpose.** To define the minimum steps that must be completed prior to placing a call to the SBSS Control Center. These steps are designed to help both the base and the controller in the resolution of error conditions.

**2A5.2. Step Remarks.**

1. What is the suspected error? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** It is important that you try to exactly pinpoint the error. This may require some research. If programs are dependent upon each other, the true error condition can be hidden. For example, program A may set a particular flag or produce some kind of output for program B. If program A has an error and does not function properly, then program B may abort. Under these conditions, program B may appear to be at fault when, in reality, A is in error.

2. Are there any systems errors?

What are they?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Sometimes an error condition may result because the overall system may be in error. This error may be either hardware or software related. Hardware conditions that might produce faults are:

If there is a bad disk in use, data on that disk may be corrupted or unreachable. For example, the system cannot read a particular sector or block of data on the disk.

Tape. If the tape or tape drive has errors, the program may abort because it cannot read/write to the tape.

Error Mnemonics/Facility Status Codes (FAC) - Users should examine any error mnemonics or Facility Status Codes (FAC). These will usually pinpoint the error. Users can examine the FAC status by performing an @FAC keyin. Error mnemonics and a description of U1100 error codes can be found in: Executive System Programmer Reference Current Version, UP 4144 (see appendix C, Diagnostic Messages and Status Codes).

3. Did the error occur without a recent release load? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the current release loaded?

**NOTE:** Sometimes an error condition may have just occurred. You know it worked properly yesterday or last week. You also know that there have been no release loads. If this happens, chances are that something has happened at your base. Under these conditions, users should check with their DMC to see if any local error conditions exist.

4. Have you checked with your supervisor, DMC, or MAJCOM? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Some error condition may exist that is global, or it may have occurred earlier and your supervisor may know about the problem. During normal duty hours, contact your MAJCOM--they may have the

correction. You should check with the DMC to ensure nothing has been changed or is in error on their side of the house.

5. Do you know of any other bases with this same problem? If you do, what bases? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Usually, if no other bases have this problem and they have the same releases loaded as you do at your base, chances are this is a local error condition. Again, it is important that users review any actions taken or problems identified from the past couple of days.

6. Have you read AFMAN 23-110 (as it applies to this situation) to ensure proper input format?

If so, is the format correct? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the format of the input? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** This may seem like a redundant question. However, it is possible the user may have made an error or possibly not loaded the latest CD-ROM release. The latest CD-ROM version should be filed to match the release loads. The program could have been changed during the last release load.

7. Have you checked the worldwide DIREP listing?

What DIREPs are currently listed? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** It is possible that you may have a legitimate error condition. If other bases have reported the problem to Gunter, chances are there is an open DIREP on the error condition. The DIREP listing can provide you with a workaround for the error condition or a future release date when the problem will be fixed.

8. Are there any SANs or messages on the problem?

What SANs are currently active? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** If there is a legitimate error condition, there may be a SAN or message on the condition. If there is a SAN or message, it will provide you with a current workaround for the problem. Have you checked AF Form 636 for special instructions or files containing documentation procedures?

9. Have you checked the programs against the last PBI listing? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the correct version of the program loaded? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the version date/time of the program?

**NOTE:** Sometimes, the wrong version of software may be in use at a base. Users should check their software by performing the @PRT,TL command against file 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001., and also check the version that is registered to TIP by doing the following in Demand Mode:

```
@BK1
@XQT,MUZIAX TIP$*TIPRUN$/TIP.TPUR
LIST 3
@BK2,E
L (PGM #) I.E.: LC NGV601
P 10
```

**NOTE:** Users should check the date/time stamps listed against the PBI listing from the last release load. Dates of the ECL will not always match the ABS. That is because ECL runstreams are changed via IPF or EDITOR whereas the ABSOLUTES are generated prior to release with the compile date/time stamp.

10. Have you checked the ECL against the last PBI listing? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Sometimes, the ECL may be the wrong version, or it may have been altered at a base. Users can validate the ECL in the same manner as above by performing an @PRT,TL command against GV\$\$0000\*GVECLUD001.

11. Do you have INQ on stock number, document number, and ISG? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Having all inquiries gives the user and controller a complete picture of the corresponding records in the database.

12. Have you researched the reject condition thoroughly?

What is the reject number? \_\_\_\_\_

What program is the reject coming from? \_\_\_\_\_

What circumstances led to the reject? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Each reject must be researched thoroughly at base-level before calling the Control Center. Part 2, [chapter 7](#), provides detailed instructions and corrective actions for SBSS reject and management notices. These corrective actions must be carried out before calling the Control Center. Keep notes of these actions. Should it become necessary to DIREP the program or to contact the Control Center, this information will be needed. It is essential to understand the circumstances leading to the reject. Was the input initiated at the CSB, PSEUDO, satellite, etc.? Was the input processed through the Overview Purpose Screen or a specific screen designed for the transaction? Keep these facts in mind and write them down as you discover them. The Control Center will be asking the same questions.

13. Is the reject a 799REJ? If so, complete the following:

Rollback Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Error Function: \_\_\_\_\_

Error Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Error Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Error Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Error Record: \_\_\_\_\_

Error Set: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Area: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** 799REJs are in deed a challenge. They are not standard SBSS rejects. These rejects occur when a peculiar situation arises in the program, but there is no corresponding SBSS reject, as yet, to identify the corrective actions necessary to resolve it. However, this does not excuse you from researching and analyzing the reject. Indeed, your talents as an analyst will surely be tested. Even though [chapter 7](#) says to contact the Control Center as a corrective action, you must analyze the reject first. Calling the Control Center to inform them you have a 799REJ does not resolve the problem. The Control Center must know the circumstances leading to the reject. Have the reject handy; it will provide a lot of information. For example, the rollback codes, error codes, functions, and numbers will provide a lot of insight in to what the program is trying to do. See [Attachment 2A-6](#) for an explanation of the most common codes and key fields produced by the reject. It is your responsibility to do everything possible to resolve the problem before you contact the Control Center. If it does prove necessary to contact the Control Center, make sure

you have all the information ready that you have found in order to assist the Control Center in resolving your problem.

14. Have you processed the reject or suspect transaction with a TRACE? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** TRACES provide a great deal of insight into the working interactions of the software. It takes a great deal of practice and patience to research the TRACE output, but the information learned is rewarding. You can see the programs that are called, the records that are read and written, and the output it produces. To process a TRACE against a suspect transaction, you must complete the following steps:

STEP	ACTION REQUIRED
------	-----------------

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| (a) | SX all files in the queue RJPR01. This step is not necessary if your print server is active.  |
| (b) | Stop all TIP processing. For ALN systems with multiple ALNs coordinate with all the other ALN users.  |
| (c) | Turn on all sense switches (1, 2, and 3)  |
| (d) | Process TRACE   |
| (e) | Turn off all sense switches (1, 2, and 3)   |
| (f) | After processing the input, the TRACE printout will be in RJPR01. Redirect print queue to your line printer. Or in designated PS\$\$0000 file if using print server.                |
| (g) | Now, read the TRACE printout and follow the processes that occurred and led to reject. Carefully note the programs called, records accessed, and, of course, any errors identified. |
| (h) | Resume normal TIP processing.   |

15. Do you suspect the report or transaction is looping? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you run the UDS Monitor? If not, run it.

Did you find that the program was looping on a DBK? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you run appropriate INQs to research the loop? \_\_\_\_\_

If not, run them.

**NOTE:** The only sure way of detecting and defining a looping condition within the UDS is through the UDS Monitor. This monitor permits you to see the database keys (DBKs) that the program is accessing as it is processing. If you see that a particular DBK is constant, that is a clue the program is looping on that record. At this point, you may abort the program and run a DBK inquiry to identify the record causing the looping condition. From this point on, you can run other inquiries that will help you research the condition thoroughly (such as stock number, document number, OCCR, etc.). To start the UDS Monitor, use the following instructions:

Initiate the monitor by the following keyin:

>@ADD 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.MONITOR

When prompted by UDS Monitor , take the following options:

M (Menu)

J (For Job. This will provide the status of DMR runs.)

Slot (Enter the slot number of the job you wish to monitor.)

Number

Now you will be able to observe the suspect run as it is progressing through the DMR.

16. Is the problem you are experiencing the result of a COB error?

What is the COB error? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the filename giving the error? \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** COB errors identify file errors that occur when the SBSS programs are attempting to access SSDF or MSAM files. At times, the problem can be traced to an individual who is looking at the file through CTS or Text Editor and the End-of-File (EOF) marker. Some of the most common are:

**1101A** --- Attempted to open a file which is already open. This error could be a program error which results when attempting to open a file twice without an intervening close. Another answer could be that a prior run or program did not complete and left a file open which it should have closed on an abort. If the program was cataloged by the active program, you should be able to delete the file and rerun. Another possibility is the file is an input file and the first transaction within the file is blank. Verify the file and make appropriate corrections.

**1103A** --- No equipment assigned to file. The program or run is trying to use a file that does not exist. The missing file could be due to a wrong option within the ECL (that is, HOST ILO SITE) or the control image was wrong (that is, wrong disk/tape file specified). Another possibility is that a wrong qualifier was used for the filename. A file could be missing if there were input transactions and all the inputs rejected. Therefore, no file was assigned for the program to process against.

**1105A** --- Attempted to write to an unopened file. The program is attempting to write to a file that has not yet been opened. This is a program error which is usually beyond your control. You can, however, use QLP to check the transaction history records for invalid system designators. If any are found, make a note of the transaction involved and use NGV299R to correct the system designator.

**1147A** --- Attempted to write beyond maximum mass-storage assignment. This error occurs when the program is attempting to write beyond the maximum granule assignment for the output file specified in the ECL. This may be corrected by replacing the assign statement within the ECL to a larger size and rerunning the program.

**XX18A** --- Empty or invalid file structure or file lacks extended parameters. This error usually occurs when the program is trying to use a file that has nothing in it. You need to re-create the file by either loading it back from a SAVEALL, rerunning the program that initially created the file, or re-creating the file by inputting the data, if that is how it was created. If the file has data in it, then it probably was caused by inputting data in the wrong format. This could have been caused by using @DATA,I which puts field data into an SDF file ILO using @DATA,IQ for ASCII data or vice versa. This can be caused when someone reads the file with CTS and replaces it with ASCII OFF when it was supposed to be in ASCII or vice versa. To correct this condition, initiate CTS, ASSUME ASCII ON (or OFF, whichever is

applicable), do a call on the old file, and then do a REPLACE. You can also re-create the file by reinputting the data properly or loading it back from a SAVEALL. All of this depends upon what the file was used for and how it was created.

**XX18A** --- File lacks extended parameters. This error usually indicates that a file has been accessed through CTS, a replace was done, and it destroyed the extended parameters. You will have to re-create/load the file depending on how it was originally created.

17. Have someone available with a working knowledge of QLP, SURGE, ECL, NGV299R, IPF, and TOCED.

**NOTE:** It is imperative that the individual contacting the SBSS Control Center is not only knowledgeable of the problem, but is able to perform the actions necessary to carry out the directives of the Control Center and to understand why these actions are necessary.

18. If the problem is with MICAP Asset Sourcing System (MASS), ensure a qualified MICAP person, RPS person, and, if applicable, a person from the Microcomputer Support Unit will be at the MICAP terminal prior to calling.

Do you have a copy of DMU verify? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have a trace of the input? \_\_\_\_\_



## ATTACHMENT 2A-6

### 799 REJECT NOTICES

**2A6.1. Purpose.** To provide system generated rejects when no encoding within the application has been established. References used to research 799REJ are UP7992 and UP8079 (small pocket version). These references provide detailed explanations for the rollback, error codes, numbers, and functions identified by the reject. These publications should be within easy reach of the operator on duty. The following paragraphs will help you better understand the basic explanation of these codes and how they relate to you.

#### 2A6.2. Detailed Specifics on 799 Reject Notices.

2A6.2.1. The error function on a 799 reject notice indicates what action the program was trying to take when an error occurred. Some of the most common error functions are listed below:

02 -- The program was attempting to DELETE a record from the database.

03 -- The program was attempting to READ a record from the database.

08 -- The program was attempting to CHANGE an existing record in the database.

09 -- The program was attempting to OPEN an area of the database such as ITMDTL-GV-1. The area must be open before the program can access records in the area.

12 -- The program was attempting to ADD a record to the database.

2A6.2.2. The error code/number gives a specific result of the last function requested by an application program. It may be easier to understand error numbers if you look at them as status codes versus error codes. It should be understood to the application program, error codes are frequently received and provide meaningful information to the program. For example, an ISU input requires the program to read (FETCH) the item record of the stock number on the input. If the item record is not loaded, the system passes back an error number of 13. The application program interprets this to mean it could not find the item record and a 295 reject notice ITEM RECORD NOT LOADED - SEE CHAP 7 is produced. However, under other circumstances, the application may be expecting only a successful status. Therefore, if an error number other than 00 is returned, a 799 reject notice is produced. An example of this would be: A program reads a controlled item phrase to print it on an output document. It reads the item phrase based on the controlled item code loaded on the item record, and it relies on an SBSS principle that says you do not have controlled item codes loaded on item records when there are no controlled item phrases loaded. Using this principle, if any status other than 00 is returned, a 799 reject notice is produced. At this point, a new, more specific reject could have been produced stating that a controlled item phrase was not loaded but it wasn't and most likely will not be until someone identifies and DIREPs the problem. Some of the more common error codes are provided here:

00 -- Last database access was successful, no error occurred, erroneous 799 reject notice if this error code appears.

05 -- Violation of duplicates not allowed clause. Typically, this occurs when attempting to add a new record or MODIFY a record whose CALC-key duplicates another record's CALC-key already loaded in the database, and the SBSS schema definition contains the phrase DUPLICATES NOT ALLOWED for that record type.

06 -- No current record of area/record/set name. This error usually indicates a true programming error. The application program said read the next record in a set or area; however, it failed to read the first record in the set or area. Or, it said read an owner record and assumed the error number to be 00, but it wasn't. It then executed a read of the first record in the chain when there is no current owner's record established.

07 -- End of set/area/chain. Once again, this status is quite often returned to the application program. For example, an inquiry for all details continues to read details until a status of 07 is returned. At that time, the inquiry program puts out the END OF INQUIRY and terminates normally. However, if a program was trying to read a due-in detail using the due-in document number loaded on a due-out detail, and it is assumed the due-in detail would be found, any status other than 00 may result in a 799 reject notice. Once again, at this point, the application program could put out a new reject indicating the due-in detail document number of the due-out was invalid or the old stand-by 260 reject notice DETAIL NOT LOADED.

08 -- Record not defined in set/area or record does not contain specified keys. This is generally a true programming error. For example, the application program said read a due-in detail within the authorized in-use set. Looking at the SBSS schema you can tell that due-in details are not included in the authorized in-use set.

09 -- Improper area usage. When an application opens an area, it must specify a mode; for example, retrieval or update. If it is opened for retrieval, any attempts to update the area will result in this error.

13 -- No record or set occurrence satisfies criteria. Typically, this error is produced when the application program has specified that a specific record with a specific key will be read. An example would be that the program said to read a specific document number record, but that record was not on file.

34 -- Area cannot be assigned. This error is produced when the database area attempting to be accessed is not registered and assigned to TIP. Since the SBSS uses an EXEC database, this error would only be received in an application compile error.

84 -- Overflow pages associated with data pages have all been allocated. This error indicates you have run out of overflow pages to allocate for storing new records. You need to do a database resizing. However, this is truly one error that you can tell your users to, "Try it at a later time, and it might work," until you can do the resize. The reason for this is that perhaps a record on the page where the new record will be loaded will have a record deleted and allow space to load a new record.

92 -- Database key found vacancy entry. Without a doubt, if you receive this error, you have database pointer problems.

98 -- Invalid area code/page number. Again, you have structure problems within the database. Process a DMU AREA VERIFY to help pinpoint errors. Remember, DIRECT access records cannot be verified by DMU VERIFY. For example, if the program is looking for the Inventory Adjustment Control record (507), it looks on page one, record one. This is the only place the 507 can be stored. If it is not there a 98 error will result. The program could also be looking for a specific database key and the record is not there. This would also result in a 98 error. VERIFY cannot check these conditions. Record fetched is not of expected type.

100 -- Dynamic page expansion limit. See error number 84 above for details. The difference is this error number only occurs on areas defined in the SBSS schema with a DYNAMICALLY EXPANDABLE TO clause.

122 -- Generalized name error. If bases do an @START on programs, they will get this error if the first digit of the project code on the RUN image does not equal 1 through 8. This error will also result if the base does an @XQT,S and the first digit of the project code is already a 5 through 8. This is because the first digit is used to identify the gang number. If it is a zero, the application program cannot open SUPRT-NGV-0. Hence, an error code 122 may result because of a simple project code error on the @RUN image. Always check this condition first.

2A6.2.3. Rollback (RB) Codes. A rollback code indicates that any update the application program may have made since starting, or since it executed its last FREE DMR command, will be undone. This leaves the database looking like it did before the start of the program or just prior to its last FREE command. Some of the more common RB codes are listed here:

00 -- A rollback did not take place.

06 -- Not enough quick-look file space allocated. The program has accomplished too many updates without doing an internal FREE command. Attempt to process the program later with a different mix of programs on the system. If the error persists, you must submit a DIREP on the applicable application program.

14 -- Trying to access a downed area. If this occurs, most likely one of two things is happening: Your primary to secondary database copy is in progress and has marked the gang down. (In this case, take no action until your crossover terminates, which normally results in bringing the gang back up.) Or, an attempted recovery has not finished successfully, resulting in the areas being left marked down. Generally, @ADDING runstreams out of the 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$. to up the gang should not be accomplished until you have determined the reason the area has been marked down.

66 -- Downed area list inconsistency. This error will normally occur only during database conversion processes when there has been a procedural error. For example, the runstream 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.SCHEMA/CLEAR is processed to register a new schema when there are areas in the prior schema definition which are marked down.

83 -- Schema aborted. This error condition can only be corrected by processing the following ECL runstream 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.SCHEMA/CLEAR. However, running a schema clear before finding and fixing the problem which caused the schema abort will most likely result in the same error recurring. The most common cause of this error, if it happens on a continuous basis, is either numerous pointer and/or CALC-chain errors.

2A6.2.4. Current Area. This field is used by the programmer to identify the paragraph name within the COBOL program. This may or may not provide you, at base level, an insight on the function being performed that actually caused the reject. By following structure programming standards, paragraphs within programs should have meaningful names. Hopefully, by knowing the paragraph name, you will be able to determine a little more clearly the function being attempted by the program.

**ATTACHMENT 2B-1**

**RESERVED**

**2B1.1. Reserved For Future Use.**

## ATTACHMENT 2C-1

### CONTROLLED TRIC TABLE

**2C1.1. Purpose.** To provide a list of TRICs that must be controlled. These Controlled TRICs are loaded into the terminal security system with a 1SZB input. **NOTE:** The Terminal Security Manager should coordinate with the DFAS field site to determine the A&F TRICs that are deemed most critical and should be loaded as controlled TRICs in the SBSS, based on available space.

#### 2C1.2. Controlled TRIC Table.

**Table 2C1.1. Controlled TRIC Table.**

TRIC	FLAG	NOTE	TRIC	FLAG	NOTE	TRIC	FLAG	NOTE
1CK	01		BMC	25		FOR	49	
1CW	02		IUB	26		FRR	50	
1DF	03		2HQ	27		FSP	51	
1EB	04			28		IHM	52	
1F3	05		IGC	29		ISU	53	
1FN	06		BSS	30		LPA	54	
1ME	07		BST	31		LPS	55	
1MK	08		BV4	32		MSI	56	
1NK	09	2	BVE	33		OUT	57	1
1PC	10		CIC	34		RAR	58	
1PR	11		DOR	35		REC	59	
1RD	12		EIC	36		RVP	60	
1RF	13		FCC	37		SHP	61	
1RL	14		FCH	38		SRC	62	
1RM	15		FCI	39		TAR	63	
1RP	16		FCS	40		TIN	64	
1RR	17		FCU	41		TRM	65	
1RS	18		FEC	42		WPR	66	
1SC	19		FED	43		PSU	67	3
1SP	20		FER	44		SEI	68	
1SR	21		FET	45		XSE	69	4
1SZ	22		FIC	46		1KK	70	
ITK	23		FSU	47		1LK	71	
BIR	24		IRC	48				

#### NOTES:

1. Load this TRIC to use the dual-page concept, which dictates one of the pages for output only.
2. Flags 72 through 80 are reserved for HQ SSG/ILS use as needed or required.

3. Flags 81 through 144 are reserved for MAJCOM and/or local usage. Bit value can be processed with or without leading zeros. The flags above are a recommendation only, and not mandatory to the specific controlled TRICs shown beside them. They are provided in this format as a counter for the total number of controlled TRICs loaded in the SBSS for easier end-user needs/requirements.
4. This is positions 81, 161, 241, or 321 used to allow simulation of other terminals. It will also control the PSU TRIC used to process pseudo inputs.
5. TRIC XSE should only be processed at base level if directed to do so by the MAJCOM Reporting Organization File Manager. TRIC XSE is transceived from AFEMS (C001) to the SBSS. Inbound SIFS control record should be configured to send the XSE to the pseudo for processing.

## ATTACHMENT 2C-2

### NEW TRIC LOADS

**2C2.1. Purpose.** To load or add new TRIC(s) to the controlled TRIC table in the security file. Once this input is processed, only authorized user-IDs can use the TRIC(s). This input should be processed in online mode. When using online mode, you should use TIP Screen 436. Process in online mode at a host or satellite account to load new TRICs. Process new TRIC(s) in Demand mode at the host base during initial implementation, satellite rehomeing, or if the TIP security files need to be re-created. This process is accomplished through use of IPF or any ASCII text editor.

### 2C2.2. Input Format.

**Table 2C2.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1SZ
4	1	Type Action Code	B
5-7	3	TRIC to be added	Notes 1, 3
8	1	Blank	Note 3
9-11	3	TRIC-FLAG	Notes 2, 3
12-80	70	Blank	

### NOTES:

1. **USE CAUTION.** After a new TRIC is loaded to the terminal security file, process a 1SZA for all user-IDs requiring this TRIC for processing.
2. This field must be numeric (001-144). TRIC-FLAGS 001-080 will be used for mandatory TRIC entries (see [Attachment 2C-1](#)). This value equates to the bit setting for this TRIC and its use is restricted to use by the program. Each TRIC to be controlled must have a unique TRIC-FLAG assigned.
3. When using screen 436, enter the TRIC to be added, a blank, and the TRIC-FLAG in the user-ID field of the screen as follows: XXX\_YYY where XXX = TRIC and YYY = TRIC-FLAG.

**2C2.3. Screen 436 Example.** This screen sample would add TRIC XXX to the terminal security file:

1SZ :/436

\* \* \* \* \* TERMINAL SECURITY HANDLER \* \* \* \* \*

ACTION : C - CHANGE   D - DELETE   I - LOAD  
         O - OFFICE   N - NAME   B - TRIC ADD

TRIC : 1SZ  
ACTION : B  
USER-ID : XXX 084\_\_\_\_  
NAME : \_\_\_\_\_  
OFFICE : \_\_\_\_\_  
INITIALS : \_\_\_\_\_  
TRICS : \_\_\_\_\_



ATTACHMENT 2C-3

DELETING TRICS FROM CONTROL FILE

**2C3.1. Purpose.** To remove TRIC(s) from the controlled TRIC table in the security file. Once this input is processed, any user-ID can use the TRICs. This input should be processed in online mode. When using online mode, you should use TIP Screen 436. Process in online mode at a host or satellite account to load new TRICs.

**2C3.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2C3.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1SZ
4	1	Type Action Code	C
5-7	3	TRIC to be removed	Notes 1, 2, 3
8-80	73	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. After a new TRIC is removed from the terminal security file, no user-ID will be able to process the TRIC.
2. This field must contain a valid TRIC loaded to the security file. If the TRIC is not in the file, a management notice will be output.
3. When using screen 436, enter the TRIC to be removed from the controlled TRIC table. Only one TRIC per input is allowed.

**2C3.3. Screen 436 Example.** This screen sample would remove TRIC XXX from the terminal security file:

1SZ : /436

\*\*\*\*\* TERMINAL SECURITY HANDLER \*\*\*\*\*

ACTION : C - CHANGE   D - DELETE   I - LOAD  
         O - OFFICE   N - NAME   B - TRIC ADD

TRIC : 1SZ

ACTION : C

USER-ID : XXX\_\_\_\_\_

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE : \_\_\_\_\_

INITIALS : \_\_\_\_\_

TRICS : \_\_\_\_\_

## ATTACHMENT 2C-4

### NEW USER-ID LOADS/CHANGES

**2C4.1. Purpose.** To load new user-ID(s) and/or change selected information for user-IDs loaded to the TIP security file. This input is mandatory for all personnel requiring access to the SBSS in online mode. This input should be processed in online mode. When using online mode, you should use TIP Screen 436. Process in online mode at a host or satellite account to load new user-IDs. This input loads names, user-IDs, initials, office symbols, and up to six controlled TRICs to the security file. Using the various options listed below, names, initials, and office symbols may be changed on existing user-IDs. Additional TRICs may not be loaded to existing user-IDs with this input. Use 1SZA input. Process in demand mode at the host base during initial implementation, satellite rehomeing, or if the TIP security files need to be re-created. In this mode, continuation inputs will be used to load additional TRICs to a user-ID. Process NGVU04 and NGVU03 after ten online inputs, using screen 436.

#### 2C4.2. Input Format.

**Table 2C4.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1SZ
4	1	Type Action Code (I, O, or N)	Note 9
5-16	12	User-ID	Note 1
17-40	24	Name	Left justified
41-48	8	Office Symbol	Note 2
49-52	4	User's Initials	Note 3
53-55	3	1st TRIC	Notes 4, 5
56	1	Comma (,)	Note 6
57-76	20	Additional TRICs (same as 53-56)	Note 7
77	1	Semicolon (;)	Note 8

#### NOTES:

1. A user-ID may be used once per gang; all satellite and host accounts must have different user-IDs in their respective user-ID tables. Left justify this field.
2. This field must be entered during initial user-ID load.
3. When users have the same initials, recommend using a number after the initials to differentiate users.
4. Enter ALL to allow users to process all controlled TRICs except 1SZ and OUT. Enter specific controlled TRIC(s) this user is authorized to process. Leave blank if this user is only authorized to process uncontrolled TRICs. Do not delete separate TRICs on user-IDs loaded with the ALL TRIC option. Process a 1SZ to delete the ALL, then reload the desired TRICs to the user-ID.

5. TRICs: 1SZ & OUT are not included in the ALL option. Enter OUT for the output page of terminals operating under the page input/page output concept. Positions 56-80 must be blank when this option is used.
6. Enter a comma (,) if additional TRICs are to be authorized or blank if no more TRICs.
7. Enter authorized TRICs followed by commas as required, same as positions 53-56. If more than six additional TRICs are to be authorized for this user-ID, load those TRICs according to [Attachment 2C-6](#), using online mode.
8. Demand mode only to be used only when creating the backup file 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEx. Enter a semicolon (;) to continue with the next input. This option should be used when there are more than six TRICs to be authorized for this user-ID.
9. Use option I for initial user-ID loads (online or Demand). For information changes to existing user-IDs, use N to change the user's name and/or initials and O to change office symbols.

**2C4.3. TRIC Continuation Input.** Use this input in Demand mode only to enter additional TRICs to a user-ID. This input will immediately follow a 1SZI input which contains a semicolon (;) in position 77.

**2C4.4. Input Format.**

**Table 2C4.2. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	1st Additional TRIC	Note 1
4	1	Comma (,)	Note 2
5-76	72	Additional TRICs	Note 3
77	1	Semicolon (;)	Note 4
78-80	3	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. Enter specific controlled TRIC for this user-ID. The continuation input is used only during initial load in Demand mode and never in online mode.
2. Enter a comma (,) if additional TRICs are to be input; if none, blank.
3. Enter additional TRICs and commas as required. Same as positions 1-4.
4. Enter semicolon (;) if additional TRICs are to be input and another continuation input is required. Use this option if more than 19 TRICs are authorized for a user-ID.

**2C4.5. Screen 436 Examples.** This screen sample would initially load user-ID SBSS01 and appropriate information to the TIP security file:

1SZ :/436

\*\*\*\*\* TERMINAL SECURITY HANDLER \*\*\*\*\*

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ACTION : C - CHANGE D - DELETE I - LOAD

O - OFFICE N - NAME B - TRIC ADD

TRIC : 1SZ

ACTION : I

USER-ID : SBSS01\_\_\_\_\_

NAME : DOE JOHN Q\_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE : LGSSE\_\_

INITIALS : JQD\_

TRICS : 1SZ,ISU,SHP\_\_\_\_\_

This screen sample would change the name and initials loaded to user-ID SBSS01 to "JOHN JONES" and SN in the TIP security file:

1SZ : /436

\*\*\*\*\* TERMINAL SECURITY HANDLER \*\*\*\*\*

ACTION : C - CHANGE D - DELETE I - LOAD

O - OFFICE N - NAME B - TRIC ADD

TRIC : 1SZ

ACTION : N

USER-ID : SBSS01\_\_\_\_\_

NAME : JONES JOHN\_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE : \_\_\_\_\_

INITIALS : SN\_\_

TRICS : \_\_\_\_\_

This screen sample would change the office symbol loaded to user-ID SBSS01 to LGSMR in the TIP security file:

1SZ : /436

\*\*\*\*\* TERMINAL SECURITY HANDLER \*\*\*\*\*

ACTION : C - CHANGE D - DELETE I - LOAD

O - OFFICE N - NAME B - TRIC ADD

TRIC : 1SZ

ACTION : O

USER-ID : SBSS01\_\_\_\_\_

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE : LGSMR\_\_\_\_

INITIALS : \_\_\_\_\_

TRICS : \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHMENT 2C-5**

**DELETE USER-IDS**

**2C5.1. Purpose.** To delete user-IDs from the terminal security file. Once this input is processed, the user-ID cannot be used on the SBSS system. This input should be processed in online mode. When using online mode, you may use online screen 436. Process in online mode at a host or satellite account to load new TRICs.

**2C5.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2C5.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1SZ
4	1	Type Action Code	D
5-16	12	User-ID to be removed	Note 1
17-80	64	Blank	Note 2

**NOTES:**

1. Only one user-ID may be deleted per input. User-ID is left-justified.
2. When using screen 436, all other fields are blank.

## ATTACHMENT 2C-6

### TRIC ADDS TO USER-IDS

**2C6.1. Purpose.** To add a controlled TRIC(s) to a specific user-ID loaded to the security file. Once this input is processed, the user-ID gains access to the TRIC(s) added. This input should be processed using online screen 437. Process in online mode at a host or satellite account to add controlled TRICs to a specific user-ID.

#### 2C6.2. Input Format.

**Table 2C6.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1SZ
4	1	Type Action Code	A
5-16	12	User-ID	Note 1
17-19	3	TRIC to be added	Note 2
20	1	Comma (,)	Note 3
21-79	59	Additional TRICs	Note 4
80	1	Blank	

#### NOTES:

1. Enter the user-ID to allow access to a controlled TRIC.
2. This field must contain a valid TRIC loaded to the controlled TRIC table. If the TRIC is not a controlled TRIC, a management notice will be produced.
3. Enter a comma (,) when additional TRICs are to be added or blank.
4. Enter TRICs and commas as required. Same as in positions 17-20.

**2C6.3. Screen 437 Example.** This screen example would add TRICs XXX, YYY, and ZZZ to USER-ID SBSS01:

1SZA : /437

\* \* \* CONTROLLED TRICS LOAD/DELETE \* \* \*

ACTION : C - CHANGE D - DELETE I - LOAD

ACTION: A - ADD R - REMOVE

TRIC : 1SZ

ACTION : A



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USER-ID : SBSS01\_\_\_\_\_

TRICS : XXX,YYY,ZZZ\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## ATTACHMENT 2C-7

### TRIC DELETION FROM USER-IDS

**2C7.1. Purpose.** To remove a controlled TRIC(s) from a specific user-ID loaded to the security file. Once this input is processed, the user-ID loses access to the TRIC removed. This input should be processed online. Screen 437 may be used. Process in online mode at a host or satellite account to remove controlled TRICs from a specific user-ID.

#### 2C7.2. Input Format.

**Table 2C7.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	1SZ
4	1	Type Action Code	R
5-16	12	User-ID	Note 1
17-19	3	TRIC to be removed	Note 2
20	1	Comma (,)	Note 3
21-79	59	Additional TRICs	Note 4
80	1	Blank	

#### NOTES:

1. Enter the user-ID from which to remove access to a controlled TRIC.
2. This field must contain a valid TRIC loaded to the user-ID. If the TRIC is not a controlled TRIC, a management notice will be produced.
3. Enter a comma (,) when additional TRICs are to be removed, or blank.
4. Enter TRICs and commas as required. Same as in positions 17-20.

**2C7.3. Screen 437 Example.** This screen example would remove TRICs XXX, YYY, and ZZZ from user-ID SBSS01.

1SZA : /437

\* \* \* CONTROLLED TRICS LOAD/DELETE \* \* \*

ACTION: A - ADD R - REMOVE

TRIC : 1SZ

ACTION : R

USER-ID : SBSS01\_\_\_\_\_

TRICS : XXX,YYY,ZZZ\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## ATTACHMENT 2C-8

### GANG DESIGNATION

**2C8.1. Purpose.** To process input during the initial conversion to terminal security, satellite rehomeing, or if you need to re-create your Security File. It can only be processed in demand mode at host bases. This input sets up the security control file for all system designators sharing a gang. It must be the first input image of the 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEX. It must be followed by SYS, 1SZB, and 1SZI inputs. At those locations operating with multiple gangs, be extremely careful and ensure your gang number matches the gang you operate on. If you make an error, the other host accounts may have to re-create their entire Security File.

#### **2C8.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2C8.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-4	4 A	Constant	GANG
5	1	Blank	
6	1 N	Primary Gang Number	1, 2, 3, or 4
7-80	74	Blank	

## ATTACHMENT 2C-9

### SYSTEM DESIGNATOR

**2C9.1. Purpose.** To process input during the initial conversion to terminal security, satellite rehomeing, or if you need to re-create your Security File. It can only be processed in demand mode at host bases. This input sets up the security control file for all system designators within a gang. It must be the second input image of the 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEX. It must be behind the GANG input and followed by 1SZB and 1SZI inputs. 1SZ inputs for system designators B0 through E9 are loaded under primary gang account (system designator 01).

### 2C9.2. Input Format.

**Table 2C9.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 A	Constant	SYS
4	1	Blank	
5-6	2 AN	System Designator	01, A1
7-80	74	Blank	

## ATTACHMENT 2C-10

### TERMINAL SECURITY IMPLEMENTATION

**2C10.1. Purpose.** To provide procedures for the host security manager to follow for implementing terminal security on the system. These steps should be used if a new host account is being created during host/satellite rehomings and perhaps during recovery processing or corruptive common bank problems.

**STEP 1:** Catalog the file called 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEx, where <ALN> equals ALN number, and x equals the primary gang in use (1, 2, 3, or 4).

**EXAMPLE:** @CAT,PV 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEx.,F///1000

**STEP 2:** Create 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILEx by using IPF or any ASCII editor. Follow format in [Attachment 2C-11](#).

**STEP 3:** Process: @XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU02

**STEP 4:** Process: @XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU03

**STEP 5:** Optional: If a file and listing is desired of the terminal security control file that is read from the common bank:

@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGVU04

**ATTACHMENT 2C-11**

## TERMINAL SECURITY FILE CREATION

**2C11.1. Purpose.** To provide a means of re-creating the USERFILEX. A sample follows for creating an 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1 for a base with primary gang 1 and system designator accounts 01 and A3. This file must be created by each host account security manager for all satellites on the system. After implementation of terminal security software, satellite updates to the security files will be handled by each satellite security manager via online transactions (1SZs).

2C11.1.1. To create this data file with CTS:

Enter: >@CTS,IN 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1.

Enter: input images into 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1

```
>SAV 0GV0<ALN>*USERFILE1.
```

&gt;XCTS

2C11.1.2. To create this data file with editor:

Enter: >(@)ED,I 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1.

Enter the input images into 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1.

Transmit blank line to get edit mode, then

```
>EXIT
```

### 2C11.1.3. Sample Input Images:

### Input Positions 1-80

1            2            3            4            5

12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

GANG 1 Note 1

SYS 01 Note 2

1SZ1AB 01 Note 31SZ1CW 02 Note 3

Flags 03 through 57 (omitted) represent other controlled TRICs.

1SZIABC1234 BAGDONUTS JOE LGSP JB ISU,TIN,REC.; Note 5

TRM,DOC,AE1 Note 6

1SZILGSFUA SKINNER RICHARD LGSF HC ALL Note 7

1SZILGMDK1 HOWARD MOE LGSM MH Note 8

1SZIJK1234 HOWARD SHEMP LGSP SH ISU,REC Note 9

1SZILMN123 STOCK CONTROL LGMSR1 SC1 OUT Note 10

1SZIXYZ456 KIRK WILLIAM LGMSR2 SC2 OUT Note 11

(After all user-IDs for the 01 account that need to access the SBSS database have been entered, then the next input image on 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1. will start the A3 satellite table.)

SYS A3 Note 12

1SZB1AB 01

(Flags 02 through 56 omitted represent other controlled TRICs.)

1SZBWPR 57

1SZIJKLZ SPOCK DR LGSSPI DS ALL Note 13

(Enter any user-ID authorized to process against the SBSS database from this system designator A3 account.)

1SZIJKL3 SMITH JIMMY T LGSDI JTG ALL

@EOF Note 14

**NOTES:**

1. First image in 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1., represents primary gang in use. See [Attachment 2C-8](#).
2. Represents start of System Designator 01 table. See [Attachment 2C-9](#).
3. See [Attachment 2C-2](#) for correct format of 1SZB input. See [Attachment 2C-1](#) for mandatory table of controlled TRICs. Any TRICs not found in the table are not controlled and may be processed by every user-ID below. Currently, there are 71 controlled TRICs.
4. Represents the Security Manager for 01 account allowed to process all controlled TRICs including 1SZ. See [Attachment 2C-4](#) for correct 1SZI format.
5. This user-ID is allowed to process any of these controlled TRICs. Input of other controlled TRICs will produce a 301 reject notice.
6. See 1SZI continuation input format.
7. This user-ID is authorized to process every controlled TRIC except for 1SZ. Recommend the ALL option be used for most users on the initial creation and after the branch/flight chiefs specify which TRICs to allow per user-ID, then the Terminal Security Manager can load them via a 1SZA TIP input.
8. This user-ID is allowed to process only uncontrolled TRICs. Any controlled TRIC inputs will result in a 301 reject notice.
9. This user-ID is only allowed to process these two controlled TRICs.
10. This user-ID's terminal will only receive output and is not allowed to input TRICs (controlled or uncontrolled).
11. For each terminal operating under the input page/output page concept a user-ID/password must sign on the output page and must have OUT in positions 53-55 of the 1SZI input.



12. Satellite portion of this file must be provided by the satellite security manager to the host security manager.
13. Represents the security manager for the A3 account authorized to process all controlled TRICs and 1SZ.
14. Last input image in 0GV0<ALN>\*USERFILE1. After creation of this file, save its contents for later use.

**ATTACHMENT 2D-1**

**RESERVED**

**2D1.1. Reserved For Future Use.**

**ATTACHMENT 2E-1**

**RESERVED**

**2E1.1. Reserved For Future Use.**

**ATTACHMENT 2F-1**

**RESERVED**

**2F1.1. Reserved For Future Use.**

ATTACHMENT 2G-1

INITIALIZATION IMAGE

**2G1.1. Purpose.** To provide the capability for the RPS to start a new SBSS processing day or restart online or offline.

**2G1.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2G1.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	INT
4	1	Blank	
5	1	Initialization Reinitialization Flag	Note 1
6-7	2	Blank	
8-14	7	Ordinal Date	Note 2
15-16	2	Blank	
17	1	Trace Option	Note 3
18-80	63	Blank	

**NOTES:**

1. Enter R to reinitialize beginning-of-day (return from twilight to online). Leave blank and the system reinitializes in the current mode. When in UTILITY or RPTEON mode, the system advances to online.
2. On the initialization after the report end-of-night (RPTEON) processes, the SBSS processing date automatically increases by one when the ordinal date field is blank. However, if the SBSS processing date is to be increased by more than one, enter the appropriate ordinal date. Date entered cannot be equal to or less than the 002-ORDINAL-DATE and limited to no more than 9 days. The ordinal date must be entered on the first day of the year. Maximum date advancement is limited to 9 days.
3. Enter a 1 in position 15 to produce a TIP Trace of the INT process. This will be used by SSG personnel to identify and resolve program problems when they occur.

## ATTACHMENT 2H-1

### SBSS TERMINAL CONTROL INPUTS (COM REM)

**2H1.1. Purpose.** To be used to control the operation of terminal functions and must be entered via the RPS console (057) or pseudo reader.

#### 2H1.2. Input Format.

**Table 2H1.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 A	Transaction Identification Code	COM
4	1	Blank	
5-7	3 A	Constant	REM
8	1	Blank	
9-10	2 AN	System Designator	Note 1
11-13	3 N	Function Number	Note 2
14	1	Blank	
15-25	11 A	Request Message	Note 3
26-80	53	Blank	

#### NOTES:

1. Valid system designators are 01, A1 through A9 or AL. If the system designator is entered and positions 11-13 are blank, then all terminals for that system designator are affected. If AL is entered, all terminals are affected regardless of the system designator.
2. Valid function numbers are 000 through 999. Leave blank when all terminals for system designator entered in positions 9-10 are affected.
3. Authorized messages are as follows:

INIT input affects only BASE-CONSTANTS-2 (014) records that have type equipment codes 21, 28, and 37 with non-pseudo PIDs (less than 99900). This request message moves spaces to the 001-UP-DOWN-FLAG (UP STATUS) provided the PID is active in the system; otherwise it is set to 2. INIT input moves spaces to the database record field 001-OVERRIDE-FUNCTION-NUMBER (UP) and normal input/output is resumed. When AL is entered as a system designator, an interactive communication interface (ICI) ready up (ICIRDYUP) is automatically processed if any system designator has an active ADS interface.

STOP INPUT sets the 001-UP-DOWN-FLAG to 1 if the current status is a space; the 001-TYPE-DEVICE = 21, 28, 37, or 99; the PID is less than 99900; and the function number is not 057. Otherwise, no action is taken. When AL is entered as a system designator, an interactive communication interface ready down (ICIRDYDN) is automatically processed if any system designator has an active ADS interface.

STOP OUTPUT sets 001-OUTPUT-OVERRIDE to 444 if 001-TYPE-DEVICE is 21, 28, 37, or 99; the PID is less than 99900; and function number is not 057. If the STOP OUTPUT is for func-

tion number 444, then the 001-OUTPUT-OVERRIDE is set to 445.

DISABLE sets the 001-UP-DOWN-FLG to equal 3 if the following conditions are met: The 001-TYPE-DEVICE is 21, 28, 37, or 99. The PID is not 99900 or greater. The 001-FUNCTION-NBR is not equal to 057.

## ATTACHMENT 2H-2

### STATUS OUTPUT FORMAT

**2H2.1. Purpose.** To display the status of the SBSS primary database.

#### SBSS SYSTEM/TERMINAL STATUS

```
*****      1228      *****
***** SYSTEMS DATA *****
GANG-NUMBER: 1  SD/ALN-ACT : 01 / 9005  TYPE
SEGMENTATION: F
SYSTEM-MODE:INLINE LOG OPTIONS: PRI SENSE-SW: OFF/OFF/OFF
LAST-TR-NBR: 06575      ORDINAL DATE: 93214
TIPFILE-070: 06575 REQ-NBR:00368/00368 REQ-DATE:3192
***** TERMINAL DATA *****
FUNCTION-NR: 057  PID:00506 DID:1 UP-DOWN-FLG:
EQPMT-CODE : 21  ALTERNATE:      BAR CODE ALTERNATE:
OUTPUT-TO :      OVERRIDE:      SITE-ID: G13768
PID UP/DOWN: UP      PART PAPER: 1
***** MISC DATA *****
1348-1A QUEUE: NTR02P      ASSIGNED TO FUNCTION NR 445
PUNCH FILE QUEUE: NTR03U  ASSIGNED TO FUNCTION NR 442
LISTING QUEUE: RPS01      ASSIGNED TO FUNCTION NR 020
***** INTERFACE DATA *****
CAMS:INACTIVE CMOS:INACTIVE SC&D:ACTIVE (NOTE: SC&D no longer a valid interface).
```

### 2H2.2. Values And Meanings Of The Up-Down-Flag.

**Table 2H2.1. Values and Meanings of the Up-Down-Flag.**

VALUE	DESCRIPTION
space	<p>- Terminal is signed on and capable of input and output. This status can be obtained by the following operations:</p> <p>-- The current status is 2 and an *OPEN input is processed.</p> <p>-- A COM REM INIT is processed with the following conditions met:</p> <p>--- The position identifier (PID) is currently signed on through the EXEC.</p> <p>--- The 014-TYPE-DEVICE is 21, 28, 37, or 99.</p> <p>--- The PID is not 99900 or greater.</p>



VALUE	DESCRIPTION
1	- Terminal is marked as an OUTPUT ONLY device. Inputs are rejected by the SBSS to the user. This status can only be set by a COM REM STOP INPUT transaction.
2	- Terminal is marked down--no input or output. However, processing an *OPEN from that terminal will change the value from 2 to a space, thus allowing both input and output. This status can be obtained by the following operations: -- The last user processed an \$\$CLOSE. -- An END image is processed and the status at the time of the END image is either a space or a 1.
3	- Terminal is marked down--no input or output. In addition, the processing of an *OPEN will be rejected by the SBSS. A COM REM INIT must be processed for a terminal in this condition before the user can successfully process and *OPEN and begin SBSS transaction processing. -- NOTE: This status can be set only by a COM REM DOWN transaction.

### 2H2.3. Other Inputs that affect the UP-DOWN-FLAG.

**Table 2H2.2. Other Inputs that Affect the Up-Down-Flag.**

VALUE	DESCRIPTION
END IMAGE	Any function other than 057 which has a 001-UP-DOWN-FLG less than 2 is set to 2. If the 001-UP-DOWN-FLG is 3, it remains unchanged.
\$\$CLOSE	Sets the 001-UP-DOWN-FLG to 2.
*OPEN	If the 001-UP-DOWN-FLG equals 2, then it is changed to a space. If the 001-UP-DOWN-FLG equals 3, then the input is rejected to the user. If the 001-UP-DOWN-FLG equals 1, then it remains unchanged.

## ATTACHMENT 2H-3

### TERMINAL MESSAGES (MSG)

**2H3.1. Purpose.** To provide input for intercommunication between terminals. The following explains the input/output format:

#### 2H3.2. Input Format.

**Table 2H3.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	MSG
4-5	2 AN	From System Designator	Note 1
6-8	3 N	From Function Number	Note 1
9-10	2 AN	To System Designator	Note 2
11-13	3 N	To Function Number	Note 2
14-80	67 AN	Message	Note 3

#### **NOTES:**

1. The system designator (SD) and function number of originator may be entered. If positions 4-8 are blank, the SD and function number of the input terminal are used.
2. The system designator and function number must be entered if a message is to be sent to an individual terminal. If a message is to be sent to all up terminals, enter the system designator in positions 9-10 and enter ALL in positions 11-13.
3. Message text is limited to 67 alphanumeric characters and special characters that do not perform control functions in terminal transmissions.

ATTACHMENT 2H-4

END-OF-DAY IMAGE (TRIC END)

**2H4.1. Purpose.** To change the SBSS database from online to twilight. If the 001-UP-DOWN-FLAG equals a space or 1, the 001-UP-DOWN-FLAG is set to 2 (no input or output allowed). Also, if any system designator has an automated data system (ADS) interface active, it processes an ICIRDYDN (marks ICI processor down). Any attempt to input data results in a notice to the input terminal that the SBSS is in the twilight mode and inputs will not be accepted. If the remote processing station (RPS) does not want terminals signing on and processing immediately after restarting online (that is, post-post), then the RPS will process a COM REM AL DISABLE before or after the END image processing. Terminals will then be unable to input until initialized. A COM REM AL INIT input allows the user to sign on and immediately start processing when online.

**2H4.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2H4.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	END
4-80	77	Blank	

ATTACHMENT 2H-5

ICI PROCESSOR START/STOP

**2H5.1. Purpose.** To initialize the ICI processor, which allows inputs by other ADSs to the SBSS database or to mark the ICI processor down, thereby prohibiting inputs by other ADS interfaces. Use this input anytime it is desired to stop another ADS from inputting to the SBSS database and it is not feasible to run the END image (**EXAMPLE:** STR processing).

**2H5.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2H5.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-8	8 A	Constant	“ICIRDYUP” or “ICIRDYDN” as applicable

## ATTACHMENT 2H-6

### LIMITED ADP SYSTEM CONTROL KEYINS

**2H6.1. Purpose.** To provide keyins to be entered by placing PAGE 2 of the console in console mode (enter @@@CONS and press transmit). When the start-of-entry (SOE) character is returned, enter the appropriate command. Use of these keyins should not be abused. Use of keyins are recorded to the system log along with the user-ID of the individual that executed them. See Unisys OS 1100 Executive System Software Operations Reference Manual, volume 1: Procedures (UP-7928.16), for detailed guidance on use of these keyins.

#### 2H6.2. Limited ADP System Control Keyins.

**Table 2H6.1. Limited ADP System Control Keyins.**

KEYIN	DESCRIPTION
FF qualifier*filename.	Displays all run-IDs or common filename sections having a specific cataloged file assigned.
FS,ALL component	Requests the status of all DMC components (valid components are CPU, IOU, MS, CMOD) down, including the control unit level.
FS,B	Requests the status of main storage.
FS,CM	Requests the status of all channel modules configured in the DMC.
FS,COM	Requests the status of all communication functions configured in the DMC.
FS,DISKS	Requests the status of all disk devices configured in the DMC.
FS,MEM	Requests the status of all storage modules configured in the DMC.
FS,MS	Requests the status of all mass storage functions configured in the DMC.
FS,TAPES	Requests the status of all tape functions configured in the DMC.
SS	Displays a detailed system status report.

#### 2H6.3. Run Status Keyins.

**Table 2H6.2. Run Status Keyins.**

KEYIN	DESCRIPTION
BL	Displays all backlog runs; those in initial facility hold are preceded by an asterisk.
BL D	Displays the detailed information of all runs in backlog. The runs are ordered by priority except the held runs.
BL Dnn	Displays the detailed information of the first nn runs.
RC run-ID	Displays specific information on backlog runs, active runs, and runs which have terminated but have output files remaining.

KEYIN	DESCRIPTION
T	Displays the run-ID/site-ID of all active runs; those in main storage are indicated with a plus (+) sign.
T,B	Displays the run-ID/site-ID of all active batch runs; those in main storage are indicated with a plus (+)sign.
T,B D	Displays the detailed information of all active batch runs.
T,D	Displays the run-ID/site-ID of all active demand runs; those in main storage are indicated with a plus (+)sign.
T,D D	Displays the detailed information of all active demand runs.
T D	Displays the detailed information of all active runs.
T H	Displays all runs held and why they are being held.

#### **2H6.4. Symbiont Control Keyins.**

**Table 2H6.3. Symbiont (SM) Control Keyins.**

KEYIN	DESCRIPTION
SM sname	Displays status of symbiont device.
SM sname E	Terminates printing of current print file. File is removed from the system.
SM sname I	Initiates an inactive device or resumes device operation.
SM sname R ALL	Reprints the entire file. Printer does not automatically realign paper.
SM sname R xxx	Reprints the xxx number of pages. Printer does not automatically realign paper.
SM sname R +xxx	Skips xxx number of pages before beginning reprint. Printer does not automatically realign paper.
SM sname S	Suspends device operation.

#### **NOTES:**

The following SQ commands are valid once you have executed an @SQ command:

**Table 2H6.4. Symbiont (SQ) Control Keyins.**

KEYIN	DESCRIPTION
SQ	Displays the Overview status (number of files, estimated pages and/or images, and number of tapes) for all output symbiont devices and groups.
SQ sname	Displays the Overview status for a specific device for symbiont group.
SQ sname *	Displays the filenames, number of pages or images, and priority for specific device or group.
SQ run-ID *R	Displays the filenames, number of pages or images, priority, and rank for the given run-ID.
SQ run-ID x	Changes priority to x for all files queued by run-ID; changes priority for SQ run-ID file x specific file (x may be 0, 1 or A through a).

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<b>KEYIN</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
SQ sname 1 TO sname 2	Redirects future files for sname 1 to sname 2.
SQ sname 1 QTO sname 2	Redirects present queues for sname 1 to sname 2.
SQ run-ID file QTO user-ID/U	Redirects a specific file to user-ID.
SQ run-ID file QTO sname 1	Redirects a specific file to sname1.
SQ user-ID *U	Displays filenames, number of pages or images, and priority for user-ID.
SQ USR*ID	Displays files queued to user-IDs.
SQ USR*ID*	Displays filenames, number of pages or images, and priority for files queued to any user-IDs.

**2H6.5. TIP Keyins.**

**Table 2H6.5. TIP Keyins.**

<b>KEYIN</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
AP n FS	Gives status of TIP applications where n may be an application number or ALL.
AT n FS	Gives the status of n (specified audit trail tape). Where n equals a number or ALL for all audit trail tapes.
TP RC *run-ID	Lists run condition information about a specific execution of a transaction program, which you identify by the TIP-generated run-ID.
TP T	Lists the status of all programs currently active in the system.
TP T program-name	Lists the status of the currently active transaction program, which you specify by program name.
TP TIP	Displays the status of transaction programs.

## ATTACHMENT 2I-1

### DAY IMAGE

**2I1.1. Purpose.** To alter the requisition date and process various input parameters for the file status, releveing, and followup processes.

**Table 2I1.1. Day, Followup, File Status, and Releveing Format.**

DAY		
POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	DAY	Constant
DAY ADVANCE FORMAT		
POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
4	DAY ADVANCE	1 - 9/Note 1
FOLLOWUP FORMAT		
POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
5-6	FOLLOWUP	RF, SF, ZF, DF/Note 2
FILE STATUS FORMAT		
POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
5-6	FILE STATUS	RS/Note 3
8-9	SYSTEM DESIGNATOR	space, 01, A1-A9/Note 4
10	TYPE SRAN	space, B, E, K/Note 5
11	BUDGET CODE	space, 1, 8, 9, X = all alpha codes/ Note 6
12	TYPE EXCESS	1, 3 - 9, space, D, F, G, L, Q, R/ Note 7
13-18	NUMBER OF RECORDS	1 - 999999/Note 8
RELEVELING FORMAT		
POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
5-6	RELEVELING	RR/Note 9
8-9	SYSTEM DESIGNATOR	space, 01, A1-A9/Note 4
10	TYPE SRAN	space, B, E, K/Note 5
11	BUDGET CODE	space, 1, 8, 9, X = all alpha codes/ Note 6
12-13	ERRCD	space, XF, XB, XD, RC = all XD and XF/Note 10
14	ROUTING IDENTIFIER	spaces, F, S, G, J, X = all others/ Note 11

**NOTES:**

1. Enter 1 - 9 to advance the 002-REQUISITION-DATE. Nine days maximum.
2. RF - start/restart followup SF - stop followup ZF - zeros the 002-1ST-DBK-FLP and 002-NXT-DBK-FLP, resets the 026-TYP-DTL-FLP to equal I for due-in-details (type detail 202).



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3. Enter RS to build the XCS-FILE. This builds the file XCS-FILE based upon the parameters from the FILE STATUS selection criteria.
4. Enter selective SYSTEM DESIGNATOR(01-A1-A9) or space for all.
5. Enter selective TYPE SRAN (B, E, or K) or space for all.
6. Enter selective BUDGET CODE 1, 8, 9, space for all, or X for all alpha codes. Note file status must be processed for all Budget Code 8 items and all items with alpha Budget Codes within the first week of a new quarter. Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol II, Part Two, Chapter 19, paragraph 19.19.2. for additional details of this requirement.
7. Enter selective TYPE EXCESS category 1, 3, 9, D, F, G, L, Q, R, or space for all.
8. Enter from 1 through 999999 records.
9. Enter RR to build the LVL-FILE. This builds the file LVL-FILE based upon the parameters from the RELEVELING selection criteria.
10. Enter selective ERRCD, space for all ERRCD codes or RC for all others except XF, XB, or XD.
11. Enter selective ROUTING IDENTIFIER, space for all RIDs or X for all except F, S, G, or J.

## ATTACHMENT 2J-1

### PSEUDO LOAD/ACTIVATE INPUT (PSU)

**2J1.1. Purpose.** To designate start, stop, or write images to the pseudo area (with security checks). Maximum images for each pseudo area are: 15,000 for images that are 80 positions in length. For images that are over 80 positions in length, 6,000 is the maximum amount of images that the pseudo will accept without aborting. If images are mixed lengths, suggest limit images to 6,000. When these limits are exceeded, NGV221B will automatically place excess images in an overflow file xGV0\*GV221BUD00y. (x equals primary gang number and y equals 1 or 2 for pseudo 1, 3 or 4 for pseudo 2, and 5 or 6 for pseudo 3). When the particular pseudo area is empty, the overflow file will automatically be loaded to the applicable pseudo.

### 2J1.2. Input Format.

**Table 2J1.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3	Transaction Identification Code	PSU
4	1	PSU Queue (mandatory for START, STOP, or LOAD)	Note 1
5	1	Blank	
6-11	6	LOAD, START, STOP, STATUS	Note 2
12	1	Blank	
13-37	25	Qualifier*Filename. (optional)	Note 3
38-39	2	Blank	
40-41	2	System Designator (optional)	Note 4
42-44	3	Function Number (optional)	Note 4
45-50	6	USER-ID (mandatory)	Note 5
51-80	30	Blank	

#### **NOTES:**

1. Must enter a 1, 2 or 3.
2. LOAD = Loads images to the pseudo reader without processing any of the images. Pseudo status will display OFF. User-ID is mandatory.

START = Loads and starts processing images immediately. Pseudo status will display ON. User-ID is mandatory.

STOP = Stops processing pseudo images and turns pseudo off. Pseudo status will display OFF.

STATUS = Displays the status of an individual pseudo by entering a pseudo queue in position 4. If position 4 is left blank, status of all pseudos will be displayed.

3. Enter the filename of the data file to be processed through the pseudo. May be a 12-position qualifier and a 12-position filename (qualifier filename) must be separated by an asterisk. May be blank when images follow a PSU image in a NGV801 runstream.

4. This entry is used for redirecting output documents. If a valid system designator/function number has been entered, output of the pseudo images are redirected to that specific system designator/function number.
5. This entry is mandatory when LOAD or START are used and a filename is entered in positions 13-37. USER-ID is checked for validity against the SBSS Security File. If USER-ID is authorized to process all TRICs entered in the filename, then the pseudo will process as normal. If the USER-ID is unauthorized to process one or more TRICs within the file, the pseudo will not load ANY of the images from the specified file and a S045 MGT notice will result displaying the TRICs that were unauthorized.

**ATTACHMENT 2J-2**

**PSEUDO DELETE**

**2J2.1. Purpose.** To delete unprocessed images previously loaded to the pseudo reader area. It may be processed only during end-of-day in twilight mode. The pseudo reader area is scanned for each input immediately following the PSU image and preceding the STOP image. An 80-character compare is performed of the image on the SBSS database versus the input image prior to deletion from the pseudo reader area. An S900 notice is produced for records not located. This input must be processed in batch mode only (002-FLG-A = space) and must be processed through NGV221B procedures. An S040 REJ notice will be sent to the RPS operator if this is processed through the RPS console (TIP screen).

**2J2.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2J2.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-3	3 A	Transaction Identification Code	PSU
4	1 N	PSU Queue	
5	1	Blank	
6-11	6 A	Constant	Delete
12-80	67	Blank	

**ATTACHMENT 2J-3**

**RESERVED**

**2J3.1. Reserved For Future Use.**

**ATTACHMENT 2J-4**

**RESERVED**

**2J4.1. Reserved For Future Use.**

**ATTACHMENT 2J-5**

**PSEUDO JOB STREAM EXAMPLES**

**2J5.1. Purpose.** To load images to the pseudo area.

@RUN NGVPSU,,xGV0 (x equals primary gang)

@SYM PRINT\$.,RPS08

@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGV221B (do not use NGV801)

PSUxxxxxxx (x equals options)

(DATA IMAGES OR @ADD TO A FLAT FILE,  
THIS IS OPTIONAL)

@FIN

**ATTACHMENT 2J-6**

**REBUILD PSEUDO-GV AREA**

**2J6.1. Purpose.** To rebuild PSEUDO areas. There may be times when the PSU DELETE is not effective to clear out the pseudo area. Although there are several ways to rebuild this area, the following examples are used for different situations. In any case, you must ensure that the SBSS is offline and positively no users may have access to the database until after these procedures have been completed. Remember to save your current pseudo images to a safety file. After any rebuild/recovery selected, ensure to IRU dump your primary database.

**EXAMPLE:**

@ADD 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.DMU

INITIALIZE AREA PSU-GV-x (x = primary gang)

@EOF



ATTACHMENT 2K-1

RPTRUN IMAGE

**2K1.1. Purpose.** To copy the primary database to the secondary database for reports processing. Once all online and essential twilight processing has been completed this report image builds the applicable secondary database for mandatory end-of-day reports processing. When processed on the secondary database it breaks the reports sequence control record (520); thus, allowing reports to be processed out of sequence. Caution must be used anytime this image is to be processed.

**2K1.2. Input Format.**

**Table 2K1.1. Input Format.**

	NO		
POS	POS	FIELD DESCRIPTION	REMARKS/NOTES
1-6	6 A	Constant	RPTRUN
7-78	72	Blank	
79	1 A	Bypass CTH Dump	Note 1
80	1 N	Asterisk or Blank	Note 2

**NOTES:**

1. Enter a B to bypass taking a dump of the CTH records during crossover. Leave blank to create a weekly CTH dump after the "ALL" option of NDA500 is processed. See Volume 2, Part 4, Chp 2, Section 2K, 2.71.5 for CTH dumps.
2. An asterisk entered in input image 80 will by-pass the mandatory IRUDUMP of the secondary database once RPTRUN (crossover) has been completed. This option can only be approved by MAJCOM or HQ SSG since it could destroy the recovery capability of the primary and secondary databases.

**ATTACHMENT 2L-1**

**RESERVED**

**2L1.1. Reserved For Future Use.**

**ATTACHMENT 2M-1**

**STANDARD SBSS FILES**

**2M1.1. Purpose.** To provide a list of standard SBSS filenames and procedures for recovering the files.

**2M1.2. Standard SBSS Files.**

**Table 2M1.1. Standard SBSS Files.**

<b>FILENAME</b>	<b>BACKUP FILENAME</b>	<b>BACKUP FREQ</b>	<b>RCV PROC</b>
0GV00000*DBALIB\$.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*DBWORK.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*FIXRECFILE.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*INQUIRY.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*REJNOT.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*REL-SCREENS.		Note 11	
0GV00000*SAV-SCREENS.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*REL-FORMS.		Note 11	
0GV00000*SAV-FORMS.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*GV003UD205.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*GV003UD215.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*GVABSUD001.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*GV801CUD001.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV00000*GVSSGUD001.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV0<ALN>*DBRUN\$.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV0*FIXPUTFILE.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
0GV0*USERFILEX.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
GV\$00000*GVECLUD001.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
GV\$00000*TCBRUN\$.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
DMS*SBSS-SCHEMA.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
TIP\$*TIPABSS\$.	0GV0*GVEXECUT001.	Note 1	Note 4
TIP\$*HVTLB1.	None	Note 9	Note 2
TIP\$*HVTLB3.	None	Note 9	Note 2
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000045.	None	Note 9	Note 3
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000046.	None	Note 9	Note 3
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000048.	None	Note 9	Note 4
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000070.	None	Note 12	
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000177.	None	Note 9	Note 5
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000231.	None	Note 9	Note 6
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000369.	None	Note 9	Note 7
TIP\$*<ALN>\$000370.	None	Note 9	Note 8

**NOTES:**

1. These files are released by HQ SSG/ILSOM except FIXPUTFILE and USERFILEx which are base unique. The following runstreams should be executed each time a new SBSS program release has been received and loaded. Also all subschemas are released by HQ SSG/ILSOM. SBSS-SCHEMA is ALN unique.

For SBSS Exempt files:

```
@START 0GV00000*DBWORK.CREATE/GVEXECUT001
```

For SBSS ALN unique:

```
@START 0GV0<ALN>*DBRUN$.CREATE/ALN-EXEC
```

2. To re-create Libraries 1 and 3, process the following runstream. It affects all SBSS users at your DMC. Close coordination is mandatory.

```
@START GV$$0000*TCBRUN$.CREATE/LIB
```

3. To re-create these files, process the following runstream. Affects your applicable ALN only.

```
@START GV$$0000*TCBRUN$.TIPSETUP
```

4. This TIP file is used by DPS (Display Processing System). If this file needs to be re-created, refer to your DMC for guidance.
5. To rebuild this file, process the following runstream. Affects your applicable ALN only. This rebuilds screen file SCRNF177.

```
@START GV$$0000*TCBRUN$.CREATE/GV-SCREENS
```

6. To re-create this file, process the following runstream which effects your applicable ALN only.

```
@START GV$$0000*TCBRUN$.CREATE/GV-231
```

7. To re-create this file, process the following runstream which effects your applicable ALN only. Process if persistent errors with TRIC INQ. TCB filename SBSS-INQ.

```
@START GV$$0000*TCBRUN$.CREATE/GV-INQUIRY
```

8. To re-create this file, process the following runstream. Affects your applicable ALN only.

```
@START GV$$0000*TCBRUN$.CREATE/GV-FORMS
```

9. These files are not on EXEC dump tapes.
10. The FIXRECFILE is saved on the SBSS EXEMPT tape and the FIXPUTFILE is saved on the SBSS NON-EXEMPT tape. The following will re-create these files if you do not want to recover these two files from tape. However, if you are on a DMC you must notify all other ALN gang 1 OPRS because the FIXRECFILE is exempt and accessed by all ALN numbers on the DMC:

```
@START 0GV0<ALN>*DBRUN$.CREATE/FIXREC
```

11. These two files are released from HQ SSG for each new screen and/or forms. The following runstreams are displayed to explain each function. Each of these affects your applicable ALN only.

@START GV\$\$0000\*TCBRUN\$.LOAD/GV-SCREENS copies the release file 0GV00000\*REL-SCREENS. into 0GV00000\*SAV-SCREENS., then updates TIP file TIP\$\*<ALN>\$\$000177. (SCRNF177).

@START GV\$\$0000\*TCBRUN\$.CREATE/GV-SCREENS copies the in-use file 0GV00000\*SAV-SCREENS. into TIP\$\*<ALN>\$\$000177. TCB filename SCRNF177.

@START GV\$\$0000\*TCBRUN\$.LOAD/GV-FORMS copies the release file 0GV00000\*REL-FORMS. into 0GV00000\*SAV-FORMS., then updates TIP file TIP\$\*<ALN>\$\$000370.

@START GV\$\$0000\*TCBRUN\$.CREATE/GV-FORMS copies the in-use file 0GV00000\*SAV-FORMS. into TIP\$\*<ALN>\$\$000370. TCB filename SBSS-1348.

12. To re-create this file process the following runstream:

@START GV\$\$0000\*TCBRUN\$.NGVU72

This will reset the 002-REQUISITION-SER-NBR to equal 0001.

## ATTACHMENT 2M-2

### FILE RECOVERY FROM SBSS BACKUP TAPES

**2M2.1. Purpose.** To recover standard SBSS filenames from tape. The procedures described in this attachment require access to a demand terminal and only apply to the SBSS backup tapes created using the following runstreams. Gang 1 on each ALN is responsible for coordination with all users, including other ALNs assigned to your DMC. If an exempt file needs to be reloaded, the systems monitor for each ALN must coordinate when and how. You may also, if desired, create your own tape backup and restore for your ALN unique files.

@START 0GV00000\*DBWORK.CREATE/GVEXECUT001. Exempt SBSS files

@START 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.CREATE/ALN-EXEC. ALN unique files

**2M2.2. Precautions.** Prior to utilizing the procedures in the following paragraphs, certain precautions must be taken.

2M2.2.1. The appropriate reel numbers containing the files to be recovered must be cataloged as the current cycle of the appropriate tape file-ID.

**EXAMPLE:** 0GV00000\*GVEXECUT001. for exempt files or 0GV0<ALN>\*GVEXECUT001. for non-exempt. This may be verified by processing an @PRT,F against the applicable filename. Therefore, by entering the following command, tape reel numbers can be verified:

@PRT,F 0GV00000\*GVEXECUT001.

If the file 0GV00000\*GVEXECUT001. is cataloged, a printout similar to the following sample will be obtained:

```
* * PROJ: xxxxxxxx      ACCNT: xxxxxxxx * *  
0GV00000*GVEXECUT001(1),U9,B00099/B00098/B00097  
MODES: PUBLIC  
TAPEMODES: 6250-BPI,ODD-PARITY,8-BIT  
CAT: 07/21/93 AT 20:00:00, LAST REF: 07/21/93 AT 21:10:00
```

In the above example the tape numbers associated with file 0GV00000\*GVEXECUT001. are B00099, B00098, and B00097. The file cycle is 1. The file-ID was cataloged on 21 Jul 93 at 2000:00

2M2.2.2. If the file is cataloged and the correct tape reel numbers are included in the printout, proceed to Entry Commands paragraph below.

2M2.2.3. If the file was not cataloged or if the tape reel numbers to be used for recovery are not correct (such as, tape numbers B00099, B00098, and B00097 listed in the above example are not the correct tape reel numbers to be recovered from), a new catalog entry must be established to reflect the correct tape reel numbers to be used. For example: If the correct tape numbers to be used in the recovery of the above example were B00088 and B00087, the following catalog entry must be processed:

@CAT,PV 0GV00000\*GVEXECUT001(+1),U9,B00088/B00087

After the catalog entry has been processed, repeat the actions in paragraph above to verify the catalog process was successful.

**2M2.3. Entry Commands.** Once the verification described has been successfully accomplished, the following procedures must be executed (using the non-exempt CREATE/ALN-EXEC as an example):

Enter:

@ERS TPF\$.

@ASGA 0GV0<ALN>\*GVEXECUT001.

At this point the DMC operator will receive the appropriate tape mount message:

@COPY,G 0GV0<ALN>\*GVEXECUT001.,TPF\$.

Once the operator has serviced the tape request, the first data file will be read from tape and written into TPF. When the cursor returns and the phrase xxxx number of blocks copied appears, enter the following command:

@ADD SELECT/FILES (for Exempt files)

@ADD SELECT/ALN-FILES (for ALN unique files)

From this point on, the recovery is a prompted process. Respond to the questions following the instructions provided on the screen.

## ATTACHMENT 2M-3

### IRU HISTORY/KEY FILE

**2M3.1. Purpose.** To provide a list of tapes used in previous IRU dumps or recovery. Any time an IRU dump or recovery is performed, data pertaining to each area is recorded in the IRU history file. This data is very useful in deciding which tape numbers are used in a recovery. This file is printed by executing runstream 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.TAPE-NBR/GV-x.

**2M3.2. Example.** This runstream is set up to provide data on the ITMDTL-GV-x area only. If you want to view any other area, change the runstream to reflect the EXEC filename. An @ADD or @Start of this runstream prints the entire contents. To browse through the file in chronological sequence, input the commands in demand mode. Data for each tape file appears. To look at the next tape file, enter continue. To exit IRU, enter stop.

```
@RUN  TAPE1,,xGV0          . x = gang number
@IRU,UIX                    . activate IRU
REPORT HISTORY OF DUMPS FILE DMS$<ALN>*ITMDTL-GV-1; ACT;
@EOF                          . exit IRU
FILE : DMS$<ALN>*ITMDTL-GV-1
```

\*\*\*\*\*

```

                                file-type   : EXEC
file status: AVAILABLE          number-dumps : 2
DUMP -----
dump-status : COMPLETE         dump-type    : STATIC
start-dump-time : 91/02/07 08:31:19
end-dump-time   : 93/02/07 08:32:58
audit-trail-tape: H00360       device       : U9S
TAPE -----
tape-number     : B00064 device-type : U9
start-record/page: 1   end-record/page : 8190 start-bsn
start-bsn       : 1   end-bsn         : 2048
```

2M3.2.1. The assignment of this file is necessary when reload IRU dumps other than the most current. Without assigning this file, you would be prompted for each of the 29 DMS areas to reload. The following runstream shows where to insert the file. See OS 1100 INTEGRATED RECOVERY UTILITY manual (Unisys 7830 8194-000).

```
@RUN,A LOADG1,,xGV0
@SYM PRINT$.,NTR80P
@ASGT APPL01*IRU$HF.
```



@IRU

2M3.2.2. See OS 1100 INTEGRATED RECOVERY UTILITY manual (Unisys 7830 8194-000) for use of the APPL01\*IRU\$HF. HISTORY FILE and APPL01\*IRU\$KF. KEY FILE.

## ATTACHMENT 2M-4

### DESCRIPTION OF NON-DMS 1100 FILES USED BY SBSS

**2M4.1. Purpose.** To identify all non-DMS 1100 files used by the SBSS.

**2M4.2. Non-DMS 1100 Files.**

2M4.2.1. Tape File 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001. (Is For Exempt Files). This is from the 0GV00000\*DBWORK.CREATE/GVEXECUT001 element.

2M4.2.2. Tape File 0GV0<ALN>\*GVEXECUT001. (Is For ALN Unique Files). This is from the 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.CREATE/ALN-EXEC runstream.

2M4.2.3. DMS\$<ALN>\*SBSS-SCHEMA. This file is built by processing the runstream 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.LOAD/SCHEMAS. This runstream copies your SBSS-SCHEMA from file 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$. and its associated SUB-SCHEMAS from file 0GV00000\*DBALIB\$. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.4. 0GV00000\*DBALIB\$. This file is provided with the SBSS program release from the HQ SSG/ILSOM. This file contains the database absolutes for database maintenance. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.5. 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$. This file is provided with the SBSS program release from the HQ SSG/ILSOM. All runs for SBSS database integrity and verification are contained within. There must be a DBRUN\$ file for each ALN on the DMC. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.6. 0GV00000\*DBWORK. This file is provided with the SBSS program release from the HQ SSG/LGSDE. It contains miscellaneous documentation elements that are for special releases and elements updated frequently in accordance with this part. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.7. 0GV000000\*GVABSUD001. This file is updated by the SBSS program release process. It cannot be updated at base level. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.8. 0GV00000\*FIXRECFILE. This file can be reestablished at base level by the following runstream: 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.CREATE/FIXREC. This file is exempt and coordination between all SBSS ALNs must be established prior to execution of this job. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.9. 0GV0<ALN>\*FIXPUTFILE. This file can be reestablished at base level by the following runstream: 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.CREATE/FIXREC. This file is nonexempt and close coordination between all SBSS ALNs must be established prior to execution of this job. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.10. 0GV00000\*GVSSGUD001. This file is released by HQ SSG and not updated at base level. It contains the ECL for all Supply Interface System (SIFS) runstreams. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.11. 0GV00000\*SAV-SCREENS. This file is updated at base level by the SBSS release process. Filename 0GV00000\*REL-SCREENS. is released with the new SBSS screens and copies/updates this file. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.12. 0GV00000\*SAV-FORMS. Same as SAV-SCREENS except updated by REL-FORMS. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.13. 0GV00000\*GV801CUD001. This file is released by HQ SSG and is not updated at base level unless by HQ SSG instructions. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.14. GV\$\$0000\*GVECLUD001. This file is released by HQ SSG and is not updated at base level. Contains the ECL to execute SBSS batch and TIP jobs. Save tape = 0GV0\*GVEXECUT001.

2M4.2.15. TIP\$\*HVTB1. This file is not provided with the SBSS program release from the HQ SSG/ILSOM. It is cataloged, registered to TIP, and updated by processing the runstream 0GV00000\*TCBRUN\$.CREATE/GV-TCB. It contains the FSA NGV208A SBSICP for SBSS and SBSICI for all Interactive Processor Interface (ICI) related transactions. Save tape = NONE.

2M4.2.16. TIP\$\*HVTLB3. Contains all of SBSS TIP transaction programs except SBSICP and SBSICI which are loaded within Library 1 (TIP\$\*HVTLB1.). Save tape = NONE.

2M4.2.17. GV\$\$0000\*TCBRUN\$. This file is released by HQ SSG/ILSOM and provides run-streams necessary to set up your TIP environment after a system crash and/or system boot.

## ATTACHMENT 2M-5

### AUDIT TRAIL HISTORY FILE

**2M5.1. Purpose.** To provide a list of audit trail tapes in the event of an audit trail or STR recovery. Each time an audit trail tape is opened, closed, or swapped, the action is recorded in a history file. This file should be used by RPS personnel prior to and after any recovery. Information provided in this file and the IRU history file is sufficient to determine beginning and ending tape numbers and times. Prior to a recovery, review this list and coordinate which tapes are required. After the recovery, this list can be matched against the recovery printed output to ensure a tape was not skipped. Skipping audit tapes during a recovery will undoubtedly require reprocessing the IRU recovery or the STR recovery. If audit trail tapes have to be skipped, then a STR recovery is required. To print the file, execute 0GV0<ALN>\*DBRUN\$.AUDIT-TRAIL/REPORT. The runstream is as follows:

@IRU,UIX

REPORT ACI ALL; ACT; . or REPORT ACI LAST 10

(for last 10 tapes)

EXIT

These commands will print a list similar to the following (ACT set is for application 1):

\*\*\*\*\* ACI REPORT \*\*\*\*\*

EXEC LEVEL : 43R5-13E      SESSION : 0000010

REEL   DEVICE   LEG   TRAIL   TIMESTAMP   TYPE   BSN (TBSN)

NUMBER   STATUS

```
-----
H01762 U9S 1 93/02/11 09:39:37 SWAP UNKNOWN UNKNOWN
H01623 U9S 1 93/02/11 06:25:43 OPEN 37036 37038 EOT
EXEC LEVEL : 43R5-13E      SESSION : 0000007
```

Information needed is the tape number, date/time the tape was opened, and date/time the tape was closed or swapped. The list is in chronological order beginning with the most recent tape number. If the word unknown appears under the BLOCK heading, it usually means it is the tape currently mounted and it has not been closed out. If the I/O status field contains anything other than EOT or OK, contact the DMC for an explanation of the status.

## ATTACHMENT 2N-1

### MASTER MENU

**2N1.1. Purpose.** To provide the RPS operator nine options to manipulate terminal, constant, and support images.

**2N1.2. Access.** The operator enters the following at the command line in demand mode:

@XQT 0GV00000\*GVABSUD001.NGV068A

Screen 600 displays with the cursor positioned at the gang number field (when the first position of the user's project-ID is not 1, 2, 3, or 4); otherwise, the cursor positions at the ENTER APPROPRIATE OPTION field and the gang number from the project-ID is used.

**2N1.3. Actions.** When an option is entered, press the TRANSMIT key. Program NGV068A verifies that the gang number is valid and executes the selected option.

**2N1.4. Screen Format.** The format of the Master Menu (Screen 600) is as follows:

SCREEN: /600

#### BASE CONSTANT DEMAND PROCESSOR

##### OPTIONS DESCRIPTION

- 1 END PROCESSING
- 2 LIST TERMINAL DATA
- 3 INQUIRE/UPDATE TERMINAL DATA
- 4 LIST CONSTANT/SUPPORT DATA
- 5 INQUIRE/UPDATE HOST CONSTANT DATA
- 6 INQUIRE/UPDATE SUPPORT DATA
- 7 UPDATE SBSS WITH NEW TERMINAL DATA (TIP PROCESS)
- 8 UPDATE SBSS WITH CONSTANT DATA (TIP PROCESS)
- 9 VERIFY TERMINAL DATA WITH ADDS AND CHANGES

GANG NUMBER: [ # ]

[ ] ENTER SELECTION OPTION

[ XMIT HERE ]

## ATTACHMENT 2N-2

### END PROCESSING

**2N2.1. Purpose.** To provide a means to exit the Constant Data Processor.

**2N2.2. Access.** When you want to exit this program, enter option 1 from any of the seven CDP screens (option 9 from screen 598) and press the TRANSMIT key.

**2N2.3. Actions.** This option exits to Demand mode. Prior to exiting to Demand mode a verification process is accomplished.

**2N2.4. Verification.** No verification is accomplished after option 7 (SEND TERMINAL IMAGES TO TIP) has been processed and no other updates to terminal images have occurred or when exiting the CDP with no updates and the file was previously valid. The verification consists of the following actions:

Checks the output function number linkage for each terminal image and verifies that:

- each output function number leads to a terminal image;
- the output chain does not loop.

Checks the alternate function number linkage for each terminal image and verifies that:

- each function number leads to a terminal image that is loaded;
- the alternate chain is not longer than six function numbers;
- the chain ends with function 445;
- the chain does not loop.

Checks the Bar Code alternate function number linkage for each terminal image. Verifies that:

- each function number leads to a terminal image loaded;
- the chain does not loop.

2N2.4.1. Verifies existence of mandatory terminals for each system designator. The following is a list of the mandatory terminals. These are not the only terminals loaded, but they are the only ones that will cause NGV068A to set the invalid indicator flag.

000 (Pseudo reader) must only be loaded for system designator 01.

020 (Listing queue) must be loaded for all system designators with terminals.

057 (RPS terminal) must be loaded only for system designator 01.

442 RESERVED.

444 (1348 printer) must be loaded for all system designators with terminals.

445 (1348 queue) must be loaded for all system designators with terminals.

449 (MASS terminal) must be loaded for all system designators when the MASS indicator is set to ON.

496 (LOGMARS Inventory/Warehouse Validation) must be loaded for all system designators with the

LOGMARS Inventory/Warehouse Validation flag set to ON.

498 (Reports safety queue) must only be loaded for system designator 01 when the Report safety queue

flag is set to ON.

2N2.4.2. Verifies existence of Constant and Support image for the host account.

2N2.4.3. Verifies the existence of support data for each satellite.

2N2.4.4. If errors are detected, a verification listing is created (file xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD001.) and sent to the print queue contained in the queue field for the system designator 01 and function 020 terminal image.

2N2.4.5. Sets the indicator on the system designator 00 function 000 image (DID field) to indicate the validity of the terminal file MSAM xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD700. This image is not accessible by the operator.

2N2.4.6. Provides messages to indicate whether terminal or constant data can be loaded by NGV068B or NGV269.

## ATTACHMENT 2N-3

### LIST TERMINAL DATA

**2N3.1. Purpose.** To provide a means to print listings of terminal images.

**2N3.2. Access.** Enter option 2 at the Master Menu (Screen 600) and press the TRANSMIT key.

**2N3.3. Printing Data.** Screen 598 displays with seven sort options available for selection. When an option is selected, NGV068A displays progress messages on STATUS line (24). These messages indicate the stages involved in printing. When the terminal listing is produced, a message displays indicating that the listing is complete. The listing is sent to the print queue found in the site-ID field of system designator 01, function 020 terminal image. If no function 020 is assigned, the default queue is the system's print queue PR. The listing file is xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD001. (where x equals gang, <ALN> equals your ALN). Below is a sample screen 598:

SCREEN : /598

#### TERMINAL LISTING SORT OPTIONS

##### OPTIONS DESCRIPTION

- 1 SYSTEM DESIGNATOR/FUNCTION NUMBER SEQUENCE
- 2 SYSTEM DESIGNATOR/POSITION IDENTIFICATION (PID) SEQUENCE
- 3 POSITION IDENTIFICATION/SYSTEM DESIGNATOR SEQUENCE
- 4 SYSTEM DESIGNATOR/TERMINAL PHRASE SEQUENCE
- 5 SYSTEM DESIGNATOR/TYPE EQUIPMENT SEQUENCE
- 6 SYSTEM DESIGNATOR/SITE IDENTIFICATION SEQUENCE
- 7 SYSTEM DESIGNATOR/PART PAPER SEQUENCE

[ 0 ] ENTER APPLICABLE OPTIONS

[ XMIT HERE ]

[ 8 - RETURN TO MASTER MENU ]

[ 9 - END PROCESSING ]

[ ]



## ATTACHMENT 2N-4

### INQUIRY TERMINAL DATA

**2N4.1. Purpose.** To provide a screen to create, change, delete, or inquire terminal images and to report batch driver user-IDs.

**2N4.2. Access.** Enter option 3 from the Master Menu (Screen 600) and press the TRANSMIT key. Screen 603 displays with the cursor positioned at the SYSTEM DESIGNATOR field of the Terminal Data Selection field (see [Attachment 2N-10](#)).

**2N4.3. Selecting Data Images.** Once screen 603 displays, enter the system designator and function number. After the function number is entered, the cursor moves to the ENTER APPROPRIATE OPTION field. Press the TRANSMIT key, and NGV068A verifies that the system designator is valid, and that the function number is numeric. The program attempts to locate the terminal image for the input system designator and function number.

2N4.3.1. Image is Loaded. If the terminal image is loaded, screen 601 displays the data for the requested image. The operator may move (using TAB or arrow keys) to any field and change data. When all changes have been made, select one of the four options displayed on the screen and press the TRANSMIT key with the cursor at the XMIT HERE field.

2N4.3.2. Image is Not Loaded. If the terminal image is not loaded, screen 601 displays with blank fields. The message, RECORD NOT LOADED, displays on the Status line (24). The cursor positions at the TYPE EQUIPMENT field. Enter data as needed in the applicable fields. The cursor moves from one field to the next as each field fills. Press TAB or use the arrow keys to skip a field. When all entries are made, select one of the five options displayed on the screen and press the TRANSMIT key with the cursor at the XMIT HERE field.

#### 2N4.4. Screen Format.

SCREEN :/601

#### TERMINAL DATA

SYSTEM DESIGNATOR: [ 01 ] FUNCTION NUMBER: [ 000 ]

TYPE EQUIPMENT: [ 00 ] TYPE PAPER: [ ]

TERMINAL DESCRIPTION: [ ]

PID NUMBER: [ 00000 ] OUTPUT FUNCTION NUMBER: [ ]

ALTERNATE FUNCTION: [ ] BAR CODE ALTERNATE FUNCTION: [ ]

QUEUE/SITE-ID/USER-ID:[ ] DEVICE ID: [ ]

[ 0 ] ENTER APPROPRIATE OPTION

[ XMIT HERE ]

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

- [ 1 - END PROCESSING ]
- [ 2 - ADD TERMINAL DATA ]
- [ 3 - CHANGE TERMINAL DATA ]
- [ 4 - DELETE TERMINAL DATA ]
- [ 5 - RETURN TO INQUIRY SCREEN ]
- [ 6 - RETURN TO MASTER MENU ]
- [ ]

#### 2N4.5. Data Field Entries.

2N4.5.1. System Designator - (two-position A/N). Cannot be blank. Enter the system designator of the device.

2N4.5.2. Function Number - (three-position N). Cannot be blank. See [Attachment 2N-11](#) for function numbers and locations. Functions 000, 020, 057, 442, 444, and 445 are mandatory; 449 is also mandatory if the MASS flag is set to YES; 496 is mandatory if the LOGMARS Inventory/Warehouse Validation flag is set to YES; and 498 is mandatory if the REPORTS safety queue flag is set to YES. Functions 000, 057, and 498 can only be assigned to system designator 01. The remaining functions can be used for all system designators.

2N4.5.3. Input/Output PID - (five-position N). Cannot be zeros or duplicated (valid PIDs are 00001 through 04999). This field will contain the position-ID (PID) which is obtained from your (DMC). Pseudo devices (type equipment 99) or queues (type equipment 10, 11, and 13) use a pseudo PID (pseudo PIDs are 99900 through 99979) which is program assigned. PID 99980 will be used for report batch driver user-ID loads.

2N4.5.4. Device-ID (DID) Flag - (one-position A). This is a protected field. It defines the peripheral unit associated with a terminal for outputting messages. This entry is program NGV068A generated. Available DIDs (device identifiers) are as follows:

2N4.5.4.1. 1 - Printer

2N4.5.4.2. Blank - print queue

2N4.5.5. Type Equipment - (two-position N). Cannot be blank. This defines the type function or equipment assigned to a terminal. Below are the numbers and types of equipment:

10 Pseudo Reader

11 Output Image Queue

13 Listing Queue

21 Non-Bar Code Printer/No Printer

28 Trilog/4410 Bar Code Printer

37 Laser Printer

99 Pseudo Device

2N4.5.6. Alternate Terminal - (three-position N). Enter the function number where output is to be sent for printing if primary function is down. The last function in the chain when redirecting output must be function 445.

**NOTE:** This alternate function will only be used when the terminal is down or marked down.

2N4.5.7. Bar Code Alternate Terminal - (three-position N). Enter the function number where bar coded documents are to print. The bar code alternate terminal must have a laser printer, and also have a Type Form Flag equal to a (B) and the Type Equipment Code equal to (37). The function using the Bar Code Alternate option will only print normal DD Form 1348-1A (Non-Bar Coded Documents), and all documents requiring bar code will be directed to the Alternate Bar Code alternate terminal.

2N4.5.8. Type Form Flag - (one-position A). Constant 'B'.

2N4.5.8.1. DD Form 1348-1A type form setting used in conjunction with the type equipment flag to obtain the following setting.

**Table 2N4.1. Type Form Options.**

TYPE	TYPE	
FORM	EQUIP	FORMS
B	21	Computer-generated DD Form 1348-1A with no bar code
B	28	Computer-generated DD Form 1348-1A with bar code
B	37	Laser Printer

2N4.5.9. Output Function Option - (3-position N). Enter the function number where output is to be printed. If the assigned function is to receive the output, this field must be blank. If this field contains data, the Alternate Terminal number and the Bar Code Alternate Terminal must be blank.

2N4.5.10. Queue/Site-ID/User-ID - (seven-position A/N). This is a multipurpose field used to identify a device, queue, batch terminal, or a user-ID. Entries are as follows:

2N4.5.10.1. Queue or Device Name. Enter the appropriate NTR device or queue name when the device is an output queue, printer, or a print queue. For example, NTR08R, NTR08U, NTR08P, RPS01. RJPRxx is not a valid device or queue configuration and cannot be used. Queue or device name entries are required for terminals 000, 020, 442, 444 and 445.

2N4.5.10.2. Batch Terminal. Enter demand terminal site-ID when the device is authorized to start batch jobs. For example, G1325C. Currently function number 057 is authorized to start batch jobs. For function 057, enter the site-ID assigned to the demand page of the RPS console in this field.

2N4.5.10.3. User-ID. Enter the user-ID used to queue LOGMARS bin labels (terminal 496). The user-ID must be the same ID entered when signing on to the terminal for LOGMARS processing.

2N4.5.11. Reports Batch Driver User-ID Load Instructions. When loading a user-ID to allow an authorized user to initiate batch runs from a demand terminal, use the following fields for user-ID load:

Type Equipment = Blank

Type Paper = Blank

Terminal Description	= Blank
Output Function Number	= Blank
Alternate Function	= Blank
Bar Code Alternate	= Blank
Device ID	= Blank
Input PID	= 99980
USER-ID	= Enter user-ID

**NOTE:** All blank fields are automatically updated by NGV068A except the output function number and bar code alternate fields; they remain blank.

**2N4.6. Options.** The following options are available from screen 601:

2N4.6.1. Option 1 - End Processing. Screen 600 displays, the program accomplishes the verification check, and then terminates.

2N4.6.2. Option 2 - Add Terminal Image. This option is only available when the record is not loaded. The program edits each field and displays appropriate error messages on the STATUS line (24). The cursor positions at the field containing the error. Correct the error and move to the XMIT HERE field and press the TRANSMIT key. When no errors are found, the image is added to the file with the ADD indicator flag set to an A. Screen 603 redisplay awaiting another entry.

2N4.6.3. Option 3 - Change Terminal Image. This option is only available when the record is loaded. The program edits each field and displays appropriate error messages on the STATUS line (24). The cursor positions at the field containing the error. Correct the error, move to the XMIT HERE field, and press the TRANSMIT key. When no errors are found, the image is rewritten to the file with the CHANGE indicator flag set to a C. Screen 603 redisplay awaiting another entry.

2N4.6.4. Option 4 - Delete Terminal Image. This option is only available when the record is loaded. The program does not edit the input. The image is rewritten to the file with the DELETE indicator flag set to a D and the CHANGE indicator is removed if set. If the ADD indicator is already on, the images is deleted from the file. Screen 603 redisplay awaiting another entry.

2N4.6.5. Option 5 - Return to Inquiry Screen. This option returns to Screen 603 with no action for the current image.

2N4.6.6. Option 6 - Return to Master Menu. This option returns to Screen 600 with no action for the current image.

**ATTACHMENT 2N-5**

**LIST CONSTANT/SUPPORT DATA**

**2N5.1. Purpose.** To produce a listing of constant and support data for each system designator loaded.

**2N5.2. Access.** Enter option 4 from the Master Menu (Screen 600).

**2N5.3. Printing Data.** Screen 600 remains displayed and progress messages display on STATUS line (24). These messages indicate the stages involved in printing. When the constant listing has been built, a message displays indicating that the listing is complete. The listing will be sent to the print queue found in the site-ID field of system designator 01, function 020 terminal record. If no function 020 is assigned, the default queue is the system's print queue PR. Listing file is xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD003. (where # equal Gang, <ALN> equals your ALN if ALN is turned ON or DMC number if ALN is OFF).

## ATTACHMENT 2N-6

### HOST CONSTANT DATA

**2N6.1. Purpose.** To provide a screen for adding, changing, or inquiring constant data for the host account.

**2N6.2. Access.** Enter option 5 from the Master Menu (Screen 600).

2N6.2.1. Constant Loaded. If the constant image is loaded, Screen 602 displays the data for the requested image. The operator may move (using TAB or arrow keys) to any field and change data. When all changes have been made, select one of the three options displayed on the screen.

2N6.2.2. Constant Not Loaded. If the constant image is not loaded, Screen 602 displays with blank fields, and the message, RECORD NOT LOADED, displays on the STATUS line (24). The cursor positions at the BASE NAME field. Enter data as needed in the applicable fields. The cursor moves from one field to the next as each field fills. Press TAB or use the arrow keys to skip a field. When all entries have been made, select one of the three options displayed on the screen.

### 2N6.3. Screen Format (Sample Data).

SCREEN: /602

#### HOST CONSTANT DATA

----- DATA FIELDS ----- ENTER APPROPRIATE DATA ----- SYSTEM DESIG:  
[ 01 ] BASE NAME: [ GUNTER AFB ] ROUTING ID: [ D01 ] BASE ADDRESS:[ MONTGOM-  
ERY AL 36115 ] MAJOR COMMAND CODE:[ 0Q ] MICAP:[ ] SHORTAGE COST UNIT MODEL:  
SPC 2:[ 230 ] SPC 3:[ 200 ] SPC 4:[ 080 ]

SHORTAGE COST CUSTO MODEL: SPC 2:[ 001 ] SPC 3:[ 001 ] SPC 4:[ 001 ] OST VAL:[00]

STD DEV: [ 1 ] OST IND: [ 1 ] DLA RATE:[0000] LP SURC:[00000]DATA BASE: [ F ] GSA  
SURC:[00000] GSD SURC:[00000] FUELS SURCHARGE:[ 052 ] A&F STATION NBR:[ 8500 ]  
STORAGE DIST PROJ:[ ] LOCATION:[ FJXT ] FISCAL YEAR:[ 1995 ] SRAN:[ 3300 ] BC Z  
\$:000000 SF1080 \$:09999990 EXP MIN \$:000099999000 DBOF MIN \$:000000000000

Q06 AF \$:[ 000000000000 ] Q06 DBOF \$:[ 000000099900 ] OTHER \$:[ 000000000000 ]

----- FLAGS/INDICATORS----- ENTER Y OR N -----

LOGMAR RECEIPTS:[ N ] BENCH STOCK:[ N ] WHSE VAL/INVENTORY:[ N ] SHIPMENT:[ N ]  
CONUS:[ Y ] AUTODIN CAPABILITY:[ Y ] CONCURRENT PROCESSING:[ Y ] ADS MASS:[ Y ]  
GSA DEPOT MAINT:[ N ] GSA SURCHG APPLS:[ Y ] FUND REQUIREMENT:[ Y ] ADS  
BCAS:[ N ] RDO PRINT:[ N ] SPLIT PRINT:[ Y ] REPORT SAFETY QUEUE:[ N ] STORAGE DIS-  
TRIBUTION:[ N ] GSA NEG:[N] GSD NEG:[N] LP NEG:[N] NAEW-E-3A:[ Y ] DOD FINANCIAL  
REVISION:[ Y ] R920:[ Y ] DRMO:[ Y ] AUTO FUELS HARDWARE:[ N ]CTH IMPLEMENTA-  
TION:[ Y ] AFEMS #1 [ N ] AFEMS #2 [ N ] CP FLG:[ 0 ] SATS-A:[ N ] [ 3 ] ENTER APPROPRI-  
ATE OPTION ----[ XMIT HERE ] -----

[ 1 - END PROCESSING      ][ 3 - CHANGE CONSTANT DAT ][ 6 - RETURN TO MSTR MEN ]  
[                      ][                      ]

**NOTE:**

1. Q06 AF \$ and Q06 DBOF \$ are no longer used since deletion of the Q06 report.

**2N6.4. Data Field Entries.**

2N6.4.1. System Designator (two-position A/N). Currently, constant data applies only to system designator 01. This entry is stored in the 001-CSB-SD.

2N6.4.2. Base Name (22-position A/N). Cannot be blank. This field provides the base name that is printed on the heading of listings and shipping documents. Enter the name of the computer support base (CSB). This entry is stored in the 001-CSB-NAME.

2N6.4.3. Base Routing Identifier Code (three-position A/N). Cannot be blank. Enter the routing identifier code applicable to the base AFSRAN. See [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1, attachment 3](#), for a listing of these codes. This entry is stored in the 001-CSB-RID.

2N6.4.4. Base Address (22-position A/N). Cannot be blank. Enter the address of the CSB. This entry is stored in the 001-CSB-ADDRESS.

2N6.4.5. Major Command Code (two-position A/N). Cannot be blank. This is the major command code of the CSB. See part 2, chapter 3, [attachment 3N-1](#), for available codes. This entry is stored in the 001-MAJCOM-CODE.

2N6.4.6. Mission Capability Flag (MICAP). Controls the routing of I023 and I266 management notices when TRIC ISU is processed with a TEX code 7 or G and a MICAP UJC. Also controls the routing of F402 management notices which are produced when status or a REC is processed for a MICAP due-in. This entry is stored in the 001-MICAP-MGT-NOTICES-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

2N6.4.6.1. 1 - Sends I023 and I266 management notices to function 054 instead of the input terminal. Prints F402 management notices at function 054.

2N6.4.6.2. 2 - Suppresses printing of F402 management notices. Prints I023 and I266 at input device.

2N6.4.6.3. 3 - Sends I023 and I266 management notices to function 054 and suppresses printing of F402 management notices.

2N6.4.6.4. Blank - Prints I023 and I266 at input device and F402 at function 054.

2N6.4.7. Shortage Cost Customer SPC2, SPC3, SPC4, and Unit Model Costs SPC2, SPC3, SPC4 (three-position N). These six fields are the shortage costs associated with the EOQ, cost-to-stock, and cost-not-to-stock policy. Enter numeric values of 000 to 999 for a total of six codes.

2N6.4.7.1. The OST-VAL (2 position N). This field is stored in the 001-filler-4 field. Enter numeric values 01 to 99.

2N6.4.7.2. The Shortage Cost Unit Models are stored in the 001-SPC-2-UNIT through 001-SPC-4-UNIT.

2N6.4.7.3. The Storage Cost Customer Models are stored in the 001-SPC-2-CUSTOMER through 001-SPC-4-CUSTOMER.

2N6.4.8. Standard Deviation (one-position N). This is a protected field. Program NGV068A generates the standard deviation factor data according to part 2, [chapter 19](#). This entry is stored in the 001-STD-DEVIATION-FACTOR.

2N6.4.9. OST IND (one-position N). This is the Order and Ship Time indicator. Valid values are 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. It identifies the regions for OST computation. Field value can be found in part 4, [chapter 6, Note 6](#).

2N6.4.10. LP Surcharge Percent (five-position N). Cannot be zeros. This is the percent of dollar surcharge that is to be added to local purchase price change transactions. Bases enter the current standard surcharge referenced in [volume 1, part 3, chapter 6, section C](#).

**EXAMPLE:** Enter 8.2 as 00820. This entry is stored in the 001-LOCAL-PURCHASE-SURCHARGE.

2N6.4.11. Data Base Indicator (one-position (A)). Entries are as follows:

O - Operational Testing Configuration. Valid for HQ SSG only.

F - Field Configuration.

T - Test Configuration. Valid for Gunter Annex only.

These entries will be stored in the 001-DATABASE-FLAG.

2N6.4.12. GSA Surcharge Rate (five-position N). This is for selected overseas accounts only. GSA surcharge will range from 00.1 to 99.9.

**EXAMPLE:** 00.1 AS 001. See DFAS-DE 7077.10-M for specific instructions and guidance. This entry is stored in the 001-GSA-SURCHARGE.

2N6.4.13. GSD Surcharge Rate (five-position N). GSD surcharge will range from 00.1 to 99.9.

**EXAMPLE:** 00.1 AS 001. See DFAS-DE 7077.10-M for specific instructions and guidance. This entry is stored in the 001-GSD-SURCHARGE.

2N6.4.14. Fuels Surcharge (three-position N). Cannot be zeros. Must contain the Fuels Division surcharge furnished by HQ SSG/FNSL.

**EXAMPLE:** Enter 7.5 percent as 075. This entry is stored in the 001-FUELS-DIVISION-SURCHARGE.

2N6.4.15. CSB A&F Station Number (six-position A/N). Cannot be blank. This data will be obtained from your A&F materiel representative [see AFI 33-110 and the Air Force Data Dictionary (AFDD) Standard Identifier (STID) AC-112 for reference information]. This entry is stored in the 310-ACCT-DISB-STATION-NBR.

2N6.4.16. Storage Distribution Project Code (three-position A/N). Enter the project code which identifies stock replenishment requisitions to a specific Stockage Distribution Point. This entry is stored in the 001-SDP-PROJECT-CODE.

2N6.4.17. Location Code. Cannot be blank. Identifies the geographical location of a base or activity. See AFI 33-110 and the AFDD STID GE-611. Refer to the AFDD for a complete list of STID



codes and other automated data element information you may require. This entry is stored in the 001-GEOLOC.

2N6.4.18. Fiscal Year (four-position N). Cannot be zeros. This entry reflects the fiscal year from 1 October through 30 September. This entry is stored in the 310-FY-CURRENT.

2N6.4.19. Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) (four-position). Cannot be blank. Identifies the ship-to activity, ship-from activity, SUPPLEMENTARY ADDRESS, etc., of the CSB. This entry is stored in the 001-CSB-SRAN.

2N6.4.20. Budget-Code-Z-Threshold (six-position N) Enter Whole dollar amount. **EXAMPLE:** Enter fifty thousand dollars as 050000. This entry is stored in the 001-BUDGET-CODE-Z-THRESHOLD as 50000. Figure must be obtained from the Accounting & Finance materiel representative.

2N6.4.21. SF1080-Min-Dollar (eight-position N) Enter Whole dollar amount. **EXAMPLE:** Enter fifty thousand dollars as 00050000. This entry is stored in the 310-SF1080-MIN-DOLLAR as 50000.00. Figure must be obtained from the Accounting & Finance materiel representative.

2N6.4.22. Expense-Min-Dollar (twelve-position N) Enter Whole dollar amount. **EXAMPLE:** Enter fifty six thousand dollars as 000000056000. This entry is stored in the 310-EXPENSE-MIN-DOLLAR as 56000.00. Figure must be obtained from the Accounting & Finance materiel representative.

2N6.4.23. DBOF-Min-Dollar (twelve-position N) Enter Whole dollar amount. **EXAMPLE:** Enter fifty six thousand dollars as 000000056000. This entry is stored in the 310-DBOF-MIN-DOLLAR as 56000.00. Figure must be obtained from the Accounting & Finance materiel representative.

2N6.4.24. Q06-AF-Min-Dollar (twelve-position N) Enter Whole dollar amount. **EXAMPLE:** Enter fifty six thousand dollars as 000000056000. This entry is stored in the 310-Q06-AF-MIN-DOLLAR as 56000.00. Figure must be obtained from the Accounting & Finance materiel representative. **NOTE:** This field is no longer used since deletion of the Q06 report.

2N6.4.25. Q06-DBOF-Min-Dollar (twelve-position N) Enter Whole dollar amount. **EXAMPLE:** Enter fifty six thousand dollars as 000000056000. This entry is stored in the 310-Q06-DBOF-MIN-DOLLAR as 56000.00. Figure must be obtained from the Accounting & Finance materiel representative. **NOTE:** This field is no longer used since deletion of the Q06 report.

2N6.4.26. Other-Min-Dollar (twelve-position N) Enter Whole dollar amount. **EXAMPLE:** Enter fifty six thousand dollars as 000000056000. This entry is stored in the 310-OTHER-MIN-DOLLAR as 56000.00. Figure must be obtained from the Accounting & Finance materiel representative.

**2N6.5. Data Flag Entries.** The following fields require an entry of Y (Yes) or N (No) and the entry stored on the database. The pound sign (#) equals the occurrences.

2N6.5.1. LOGMARS Receipt Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-LOG-REC field of the BASE-CONSTANTS-1 record. Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate LOGMARS receipt processing.

N - Suppress LOGMARS receipt processing.

The input of a Y will store an R and an N will store a Blank

2N6.5.2. LOGMARS Inventory and Warehouse Validation Flag. This entry is stored in the (001-LOG-WV-WI(#)). Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate LOGMARS Inventory & Warehouse Validation processing.

N - Suppress LOGMARS Inventory & Warehouse Validation processing.

The input of a Y will store a W and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.3. LOGMARS Shipment Flag. NOT USED.

2N6.5.4. Continental United States (CONUS) Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-OVERSEAS-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Base is located in CONUS.

N - Base is located overseas.

The input of a Y will store a Z and an N will store a O.

2N6.5.5. DDN Capability Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-TYPE-DATA-TRANSCIVE-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Base has DDN capability.

N - Base does not have DDN capability.

The input of a Y will store a blank and an N will store a 1.

2N6.5.6. Concurrent Processing Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-PRIMARY-SECONDARY-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Indicates SBSS system uses Concurrent Processing (dual gang concept).

N - Indicates SBSS system does not use Concurrent Processing (single gang concept).

The input of a Y will store a P or an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.7. GSA Depot Maintenance Flag. This entry is used in conjunction with the GSA Surcharge flag and located in the 310-GSA-DEPOT-MAINT-FLAG-HOST. Entries are as follows.

Y - Base is a Depot Maintenance Service location.

N - Base is not a Depot Maintenance Service location.

IF GSA-DEPOT-MAINT = Y and GSA-SURCHG-APPLS = Y, then a 0 is stored.

IF GSA-DEPOT-MAINT = N and GSA-SURCHG-APPLS = N, then a 1 is stored.

IF GSA-DEPOT-MAINT = N and GSA-SURCHG-APPLS = Y, then a 2 is stored.

IF GSA-DEPOT-MAINT = Y and GSA-SURCHG-APPLS = N, then a 3 is stored.

2N6.5.8. GSA Surcharge Applies Flag. This entry is stored in conjunction with the GSA Depot Maintenance flag. Entries are as follows:

Y - GSA Surcharge applies.

N - GSA Surcharge does not apply.

2N6.5.9. MICAP Automated Sourcing System (MASS) Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-MASS-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate MASS system (GW system).

N - Suppress MASS system (GW system).

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.10. Base Contracting Automated System (BCAS) Flag. Identifies the type system which the Base Contracting Office (BCO) uses. This entry is stored in the 001-MECH-PROCUREMENT-SYS-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - BCO is operating under the Base Contracting Automated System (BCAS).

S - BCO is not operating under (BCAS).

The input of a Y will store a B and an S will store a Blank.

2N6.5.11. Fund Requirement Image Flag. This entry will be stored in the 001-TEX-CODE-8-FRC-OPTION. Entries are as follows:

Y - Fund Requirement (TRIC FRC) images are to be created for equipment backorders containing TEX Code 8.

N - Requisitions are to be generated for equipment backorders containing TEX code 8.

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.12. Redistribution Order (RDO) Print Flag. This entry will be stored in the 001-RDN-PRINT-OPTION. Entries are as follows:

Y - MILSTRIP priority 09-15 RDO shipping documents are to be printed on the RPS terminal (function 444).

N - MILSTRIP priority 09-15 RDO shipping documents are to be printed at the applicable warehouse terminal.

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.13. Split Print Flag. This entry will allow products to be printed at both the region site and base. This entry will be stored in the 001-AFO-PRINT-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Print Server is used when turned on for SMAS (Accounting and Finance).

N - Will send print products to Default device in function 020.

The input of a Y will store a Blank and an N will store a 1.

2N6.5.14. Report Safety Queue Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-PRINT-QUEUE. Entries are as follows:

Y - To implement print safety queue. Function 498 must contain a valid queue; for example, RPS01. Duplicate copies of reports, surge listings, and LOGMARS bin labels are placed in the queue for terminal 498.

N - Print safety queue not implemented.

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.15. Storage Distribution Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-SDP-FLAG. Only bases operating under industrial funded operations should turn on this flag. Entries are as follows:

Y - Indicates that Storage Distribution Point is in effect. A Y will store a 1. Use caution before turning on this flag. Database recovery may occur if it is erroneously turned on.

N - Indicates that Storage Distribution Point is not in effect. The input of an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.16. Air Force Equipment Management System Flag #1 (AFEMS Flag #1). This entry is stored in the 001-AFEMS-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Indicates AFEMS is active. AFEMS images will be transmitted and received utilizing SIFS/ADRSS interfaces. Affects ALL system designators.

N - Indicates AFEMS is inactive. No AFEMS images will be sent or received. If received, a reject will result. Affects ALL system designators.

Air Force Equipment Management System Flag #2 (AFEMS Flag #2). This entry is stored in the 001-FAMS-ACTIVE(1). Entries are as follows:

Y - Indicates AFEMS is active for a particular system designator. AFEMS images are input directly into AFEMS and routed back utilizing incoming BLAMES. **To complete the process of changing the AFEMS #2 Flag to 'Y', users must take option 8 within Base Constants Processor (NGV068A).**

N - Indicates AFEMS is inactive for a particular system designator. Bases use SBSS to input their AFEMS images.

*NOTE:* AFEMS database flag set to a 'Y': Equipment transactions for TRICS 1ED, 1ET, FCI, FEC, FED, FER, and FET must originate from the AFEMS system. The transaction will contain an AFEMS indicator and the SRAN sent from the AFEMS system to each base via SIFS and will be automatically sent to pseudo. AFEMS database flag set to a 'N': Equipment transactions process as they do today.

Y - Base is operating under the Fuels Automated Management System (FAMS). Do not set this flag to a Y unless directed by HQ SSG/ILS.

N - Base is not operating under the Fuels Automated Management System (FAMS).

The input of a Y will be stored as a Y and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.17. NAEW E-3A Flag. Reserved For Future Use.

2N6.5.18. DOD Financial Revision Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-FINANCIAL-REVISION-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate the customer due-out obligation for DOD Financial Revision.

N - Suppress the customer due-out obligation for DOD Financial Revision.

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.19. Unserviceable (R920) Flag. This entry is stored in the 001-R920-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate consolidated unserviceable detail option for Intermediate Field Repair Activity/Depot Maintenance.

N - Suppress consolidated unserviceable detail option for Intermediate Field Repair Activity/Depot Maintenance.

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.20. Defense Redistribution Management Office (DRMO) Flag. This entry is used and stored in conjunction with the Automated Fuels Flag and will be stored in the 001-MULTIPLE-PURPOSE-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate DRMO processing.

N - Suppress DRMO processing.

If DRMO Flag = Y and Auto Fuels Hardware Flag = Y then a - is stored.

If DRMO Flag = N and Auto Fuels Hardware Flag = N then a ] is stored.

If DRMO Flag = N and Auto Fuels Hardware Flag = Y then a 0 is stored.

If DRMO Flag = Y and Auto Fuels Hardware Flag = N then a Blank is stored.

2N6.5.21. Automated Fuels Hardware Flag. This entry is used and stored in conjunction with the Defense Redistribution Management Office Flag. Entries are as follows:

Y - Automated fuels is operating with enhanced hardware.

N - Automated fuels is not operating with enhanced hardware.

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.22. Consolidated Transaction History (CTH) Implementation Flag. Controls the automated transaction history process. This entry will be stored in the 002-ATH-IMPLEMENTED. Entries are as follows:

Y - CTH process will place the transaction histories and DCC images in the CTH database.

N - Normal SBSS processing. A Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N6.5.23. Air Force Equipment Management System Flag #1 (AFEMS Flag #1). This entry will be stored in the 001-AFEMS-FLAG. Entries are as follows:

Y - Indicates that AFEMS is active. AFEMS images will be transmitted and received utilizing SIFS/ADRSS interfaces. Affects ALL system designators.

N - Indicates that AFEMS is inactive. No AFEMS images will be sent or received. If received, a reject will result. Affects ALL system designators.

A Y will store a 1 and an N will store a blank.

2N6.5.24. GSA NEG FLAG: This entry is stored in the 001-GSA-SURCHARGE.

Y - Indicates a negative surcharge.

N - Indicates a positive surcharge.

2N6.5.25. GSD NEG FLAG: This entry is stored in the 001-GSD-SURCHARGE.

Y - Indicates a negative surcharge.

N - Indicates a positive surcharge.

2N6.5.26. LP NEG FLAG: This entry is stored in the 001-LOCAL-PURCHASE-SURCHARGE.

Y - indicates a negative surcharge.

N - Indicates a positive surcharge.

**2N6.6. Options.** The following options and the program actions are available from Screen 602:

2N6.6.1. Option 1 - End Processing. Screen 600 displays, the program accomplishes the verification, and the check terminates.

2N6.6.2. Option 2 - Add Constant Image. This option is only available when the record is not loaded. The program edits each field and displays appropriate error messages on line 24. The cursor positions at the field containing the error. Correct the error, move to the XMIT HERE field, and press the TRANSMIT key. When no errors are found, the image is added to the file with the ADD indicator flag set to A. Screen 600 redisplay awaiting another entry.

2N6.6.3. Option 3 - Change Constant Image. This option is only available when the record is loaded. The program edits each field and displays appropriate error messages on line 24. The cursor positions at the field containing the error. Correct the error, move to the XMIT HERE field, and transmit. When no errors are found, the image is rewritten to the file with the CHANGE indicator flag set to C. Screen 600 redisplay awaiting another entry.

2N6.6.4. Option 6 - Return to Master Menu. This option returns to Screen 600 with no action for the current image.

## ATTACHMENT 2N-7

### SUPPORT DATA

**2N7.1. Purpose.** To provide two screens for adding, changing, deleting, or inquiring support data for the host and satellite accounts.

**2N7.2. Access.** Enter option 6 from the Master Menu (Screen 600). Screen 603 displays with the cursor positioned at the SYSTEM DESIGNATOR field of the CSB/Satellite Support Data Selection field (see [Attachment 2N-10](#)).

**2N7.3. Selecting Data Images.** Once Screen 603 displays, enter the appropriate system designator. The cursor moves to the ENTER APPROPRIATE OPTION field. NGV068A verifies that the system designator is 01, A1-A9, B0-B9, C0-C9, D0-D9, and E0-E9. The program attempts to locate the constant image for the system designator.

2N7.3.1. If the support image is loaded, Screen 604 (for system designator 01) or Screen 599 (for system designator A1-A9, B0-B9, C0-C9, D0-D9, and E0-E9) displays the data for the requested image. The operator may move (using TAB or arrow keys) to the field and change data. When all changes are made, select one of the four options displayed on the screen.

2N7.3.2. If the support image is not loaded, Screen 604 (for system designator 01) or Screen 599 (for system designator A1-A9, B0-B9, C0-C9, D0-D9, and E0-E9) displays with blank fields. The message, RECORD NOT LOADED, displays on the STATUS line (24). The cursor positions at the FORCE ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR field. Enter data as needed in the applicable fields. The cursor moves from one field to the next as each field fills. Press TAB or use the arrow keys to skip a field. When all entries are made, select one of the four (for satellite Support Data) or five options (for CSB support data) displayed on the screen.

**2N7.4. Screen Formats.** Two screen formats are provided. Screen 599 is for entry of satellite support data, and Screen 604 is for entry of host support data. Each screen is provided with an explanation of each field.

2N7.4.1. Screen 599 Sample.

SCREEN : 599

#### SATELLITE SUPPORT DATA

----- A & F DATA -----

SYSTEM DESIGNATOR: [ A1 ] BASE ROUTING IDENTIFIER: [ DA1 ]

TYPE STOCK RECORD ACCOUNT NUMBER: [ 4821 ] MAJOR COMMAND CODE: [ 0Q ]

OST INDICATOR: [ 2 ]

----- SPECIAL INDICATORS ----- ENTER Y OR N -----

FUELS FLAG: [ Y ] MCS FLAG: [ Y ] GFL FLAG: [ N ]

D32 PRINT FLAG: [ N ] BEAMS FLAG [ Y ] VIMS FLAG [ Y ]  
LOGMARS RECEIPT: [ N ] LOGMARS BENCH STOCK: [ N ] LOGMARS SHIPMENTS: [ N ]  
LOGMARS WAREHOUSE/INVENTORY: [ N ] SUPPLY/EQUIPMENT AUTOMONOUS FLAG: [ Y ]  
FUELS AUTOMONOUS FLAG: [ Y ] GSA DEPOT MAINTENANCE LOCATION: [ N ]  
GSA DEPOT SURCHARGE: [ N ] AFEMS #2 [ N ]  
----- [ 3 ] ENTER APPROPRIATE OPTIONS -----[ XMIT HERE ]-----  
APPLICABLE OPTIONS  
[ 1 - END PROCESSING ]  
[ 3 - CHANGE SAT DATA ]  
[ 4 - DELETE SAT DATA ]  
[ 5 - RETURN TO INQ SCRN ]  
[ 6 - RETURN TO MSTR MENU ]

2N7.4.2. Screen 604 Sample.

SCREEN : /604

CSB SUPPORT DATA  
----- REQUISITION DATA -----  
SYSTEM DESIGNATOR: [ 01 ] FORCE ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR: [ 0 ]  
----- M & S REQUISITION INDICATORS -----  
SUPPLY (B) & EQUIPMENT (E) ACCOUNT  
PRIORITY GROUP 1: [ ] GRP 2: [ ] GRP 3: [ ] STOCK  
REPLENISHMENT: [ ]  
MUNITIONS (FK) ACCOUNT  
PRIORITY GROUP 1: [ ] GRP 2: [ ] GRP 3: [ ] STOCK  
REPLENISHMENT: [ ]  
FUELS (FP) ACCOUNT:  
PRIORITY GROUP 1: [ ] GRP 2: [ ] GRP 3: [ ] STOCK  
REPLENISHMENT: [ ]  
----- [ 0 ] ENTER APPROPRIATE OPTIONS -----  
[ XMIT HERE ]  
APPLICABLE OPTIONS  
[ 1 - END PROCESSING ]  
[ 2 - ADD SUPPORT DATA ]



[ 3 - CHANGE SUP DATA     ]

[ 5 - RETURN TO INQ SCRIN   ]

[ 6 - RETURN TO MSTR MENU   ]

**2N7.5. Data Field Entries For Screen 599.** These entries will be coordinated with the Management and Systems Flight and A&F Materiel prior to input. When a pound sign (#) is included in the WERE RECORD STORE ELEMENT, this will identify the Satellite occurrences number.

2N7.5.1. System Designator (two-position A/N). This is a protected field--the system designator of the Satellite account which was entered on Screen 603 displays.

2N7.5.2. Routing Identifier Code (RIC) (three-position A/N). This is the RIC assigned to the satellite account. This entry is stored in the 001-SAT-RID(#).

2N7.5.3. Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) (four-position N). This entry is stored in the 001-SAT-SRAN(#).

2N7.5.4. Major Command Code (two-position A/N). This is the major command code of the satellite account. See part 2, chapter 3, [attachment 3N-1](#), for available codes. This entry is stored in the 310-MAJCOM-CODE-SAT(#).

2N7.5.5. OST IND (one-position N). This is the Order and Ship Time indicator. Valid values are 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. It identifies the regions for OST computation. Field value can be found in part 4, [chapter 6, Note 6](#).

2N7.5.6. Fuels Flag. This entry is used in conjunction with the MCS Flag, and will be stored in the 310-FUELS-MCS-OUTPUT-FLAG field of the A-F-VARIABLE-DATA record. Entries are as follows:

Y - Output required at satellite.

N - No output at satellite.

When input FUELS Flag equals:                   Y N N Y

And input MCS Flag equals:                   Y N Y N

Then it will be stored on the database as:    0   1   2   3

2N7.5.7. MCS Flag. This entry is used in conjunction with the FUELS Flag, and will be stored in the 310-FUELS-MCS-OUTPUT-FLAG(#).

Y - Output required at satellite.

N - No output at satellite.

2N7.5.8. GFL Flag. This entry will be stored in the 310-GEN-FUNDS-LEDGER-FLAG field of the A-F-VARIABLE-DATA record. Entries are as follows:

Y - Generate AVFUEL Validation Table List.

N - Do not generate AVFUEL Validation Table List.

The input of a Y will store a Y and an N will store an N.

2N7.5.9. D32 Print Flag. This entry will be stored in the 310-S-I-FLG-SAT field of the A-F-VARIABLE-DATA record. Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate D32 print.

N - Suppress D32 print.

The input of a Y will store a 1 and an N will store a Blank.

2N7.5.10. BEAMS Flag. This entry is used in conjunction with the VIMS Flag, and will be stored in the 310-BEAMS-VIMS-OUTPUT-FLAG field of the A-F-VARIABLE-DATA record. Entries are as follows:

Y - Output required at satellite.

N - No output at satellite.

When input BEAMS Flag equals:                    Y   N   N   Y

And input VIMS Flag equals:                    Y   N   Y   N

Then it will be stored on the database as:    0   1   2   3

2N7.5.11. VIMS Flag. This entry is used in conjunction with the BEAMS Flag, and will be stored in the 310-BEAMS-VIMS-OUTPUT-FLAG(#) field of the A-F-VARIABLE-DATA record.

Y - Output required at satellite.

N - No output at satellite.

2N7.5.12. LOGMARS Receipt Flag. This field will not be used for system designators B0 through C9. This entry will be stored in the 001-LOG-REC field of the BASE-CONSTANTS-1 record. Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate LOGMARS receipt processing.

N - Suppress LOGMARS receipt processing.

The input of a Y will store an R and an N will store a Blank.

2N7.5.13. LOGMARS Shipment Flag. NOT USED.

2N7.5.14. LOGMARS Inventory and Warehouse Validation Flag. This field will not be used for system designators B0 through C9. This entry will be stored in the 001-LOG-WV-WI(#). Entries are as follows:

Y - Activate LOGMARS Inventory and Warehouse Validation processing.

N - Suppress LOGMARS Inventory and Warehouse Validation processing.

The input of a Y will store a W and an N will store a Blank.

2N7.5.15. Supply and Equipment Autonomous Flag. This entry will be stored in the 310-B-E-ACCT-AUTONOMOUS-FLAG(#). Entries are as follows:

Y - Satellite account maintains its own supply and equipment funds.

N - Host account maintains satellite supply and equipment funds.

The input of a Y will store a Y and an N will store an N.

2N7.5.16. Fuels Autonomous Flag. This entry will be stored in the 310-FUELS-ACCT-AUTONOMOUS-FLAG(#). Entries are as follows:

Y - Satellite account maintains its own fuels funds.

N - Host account maintains satellite fuels funds.

The input of a Y will store a Y and an N will store an N.

2N7.5.17. GSA Depot Maintenance Flag. This entry is used in conjunction with the GSA Surcharge Applies Flag. Entries are as follows:

Y - Base is a Depot Maintenance Service Location.

N - Base is not a Depot Maintenance Service Location.

When input GSA Depot Maintenance Flag equals:           Y N N Y

And input GSA Surcharge Applies Flag equals:           Y N Y N

Then it will be stored on the database as:               0 1 2 3

2N7.5.18. GSA Surcharge Applies Flag. This entry is used in conjunction with the GSA Depot Maintenance Flag and is stored in the 310-GSA-DEPOT-MAINT-FLAG-SAT(#).

Y - GSA Surcharge applies.

N - GSA Surcharge does not apply.

2N7.5.19. AFEMS #2. This entry will be stored in the 001-LOG-EXPAND-2(X). (X = The Satellite occurrences - A1 through A9).

Y - Satellite is operating under the Fuels Automated Management System (FAMS).

N - Satellite is not operating under the Fuels Automated Management System (FAMS).

The input of a Y will store a Y and an N will store an N.

**2N7.6. Data Field Entries For Screen 604.** All entries made to this screen are stored on the database the same way as they are put in.

2N7.6.1. System Designator (two-position A/N). This is a protected field. The system designator of the host account which was entered on Screen 603 displays entered on Screen 603 displays.

2N7.6.2. Force Activity Designator (FAD) (one-position N). This identifies the relative order of importance of the activities requesting supplies and equipment. See [volume 1, part 1](#). It is used in conjunction with the urgency of need designator, on due-out details, to determine the priority for requisitions, and the release sequence of incoming property. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-FAD-CODE.

2N7.6.3. Media Status Code Requisition Indicators for Supplies and Equipment (one-position a). This code is placed in Supply and Equipment requisitions and redistribution orders to advise sources of supply the type of status they are to provide, the media of communications, and the activity to which the status should be directed. See part 2, chapter 9, [section 9C](#), for SBSS requirements. There are four groups as follows:

2N7.6.3.1. Priority Group 1 - Priorities 01 through 03. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP1 REQ(1).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.3.2. Priority Group 2 - Priorities 04 through 08. Normally, some of the following codes are used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP2-REQN(1).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.3.3. Priority Group 3 - Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP3-REQN(1).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.3.4. Stock Replenishment. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-STOCK-REPL-REQN(1).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.4. Media Status Code Requisition Indicators for Munitions (one-position A/N). This code is placed in Munitions requisitions and redistribution orders to advise sources of supply the type of status they are to provide, the media of communications, and the activity to which the status should be directed. See part 2, chapter 9, [section 9C](#), for SBSS requirements. There are four groups as follows:

2N7.6.4.1. Priority Group 1 - Priorities 01 through 03. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP1-REQN(2).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.4.2. Priority Group 2 - Priorities 04 through 08. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP1-REQN(2).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.4.3. Priority Group 3. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP1-REQN(2).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.4.4. Stock Replenishment. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in, [volume 1, part 4](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-STOCK-REPL-REQN(2).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.5. Media Status Code Requisition Indicators for Fuels (one-position alpha). This code is placed in fuels requisitions to advise sources of supply the type of status they are to provide, the media of communications, and the activity to which the status should be directed. See part 2, [chapter 9](#), for SBSS requirements. There are four groups as follows:

2N7.6.5.1. Priority Group 1 - Priorities 01 through 03. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP1-REQN(3).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.5.2. Priority Group 2 - Priorities 04 through 08. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP1-REQN(3).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.5.3. Priority Group 3. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-PRI-GP1-REQN(3).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

2N7.6.5.4. Stock Replenishment. Normally, one of the following codes is used; however, other codes in [volume 1, part 4, chapter 1](#), may be used. This entry will be stored in the 001-CSB-STOCK-REPL-REQN(3).

K - Exception status sent to requester.

S - 100 percent status sent to requester.

## **2N7.7. Options.**

2N7.7.1. Option 1 - End Processing. Screen 600 displays, the program accomplishes the verification check, and then terminates.

2N7.7.2. Option 2 - Add Support Image. This option is only available when the record is not loaded. The program edits each field and displays appropriate error messages on the STATUS line 24. When no errors are found, the image is added to the file with the ADD indicator flag set to A. Screen 603 redisplay awaiting another entry.

2N7.7.3. Option 3 - Change Support Image. This option is only available when the record is loaded. The program edits each field and displays appropriate error messages on line 24. The cursor positions at the field containing the error correct the error and retransmit. When no errors are found, the images are rewritten to the file with the CHANGE indicator flag set to C. Screen 603 redisplay awaiting another entry.

2N7.7.4. Option 4 - Delete Satellite Support Image. This option applies to Screen 599 and is only available when the record is loaded. The program does not edit the input. The image is rewritten to

the file with the DELETE indicator flag set to D. Screen 603 redisplay awaiting another entry. When this option is selected, proceed to the MASTER MENU and take option 8 to delete the flagged image from the constants data file. This prevents the program from performing edits against the terminal data file and flagging it as being in error.

2N7.7.5. Option 5 - Return to Inquiry Screen. This option returns to Screen 603 with no action for the current image.

2N7.7.6. Option 6 - Return to Master Menu. This option returns to Screen 600 with no action for the current image.

## ATTACHMENT 2N-8

### TIP PROCESSING OF TERMINAL IMAGES

**2N8.1. Purpose.** To provide a means for passing terminal images (images in xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD700. with the add, change, or delete flag set) to TIP for update of SBSS database records.

**2N8.2. Access.** Enter option 7 from the Master Menu (Screen 600).

**2N8.3. Transmitting Data.** Screen 600 remains displayed and progress messages display on STATUS line 24. These messages indicate the stages involved in transmitting to TIP. NGV068A verifies that the terminal data are correct (see [Attachment 2N-2](#)). If the verification edits are not passed, no images are passed to TIP. If edits are passed, the xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD700. file is read and those terminal images with an add, change, or delete flag are selected for processing. Selected images are sorted in sequence according to delete, change, add flags, and system designator. NGV068A formats a CON and sends it to TIP. NGV209 accepts the input and calls NGV269 for processing. Once the image has been sent to TIP, all flags are cleared on the image and it is rewritten to file (for add and change images) or deleted from the file (for a delete image). When all images are read, a TRANSMISSION COMPLETE message displays giving the total images sent to TIP.

## ATTACHMENT 2N-9

### TIP PROCESSING OF CONSTANT IMAGES

**2N9.1. Purpose.** To provide a means for passing constant images (images in xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD701. with the add, change, or delete flag set) to online for update of SBSS database records.

**2N9.2. Access.** Enter option 8 from the Master Menu (Screen 600).

**2N9.3. Transmitting Data.** Screen 600 remains displayed and progress messages display on STATUS line 24. These messages indicate the stages involved in transmitting to TIP. NGV068A verifies that the constants data are correct (see [Attachment 2N-2](#)). If the verification edits are not passed, no images are passed to TIP. If edits are passed, the xGV0<ALN>\*GV068AUD701. file is read and those constant images with an add, change, or delete flag are selected for processing. NGV068A formats a CON and sends through TIP. NGV209 accepts the input and calls NGV269 for processing. Once the image has been sent to TIP, all flags are cleared on the image and it is rewritten to file (for add and change images) or deleted from the file (for delete image of satellite support data). When all images are read, a TRANSMISSION COMPLETE message displays giving the total images sent to TIP.



ATTACHMENT 2N-10

DEMAND PROCESSOR INQUIRY SELECTION

**2N10.1. Purpose.** To provide the RPS operator with the capability to enter selection database on the option entered at Screen 600.

**2N10.2. Access.** Access to the Inquiry Terminal Data screen is from the Master Menu (Screen 600), screens 599, 601, and 604.

**2N10.3. Screen Format.** Format of screen 600 is as follows:

```
DEMAND PROCESSOR INQUIRY SELECTION
-----
-----TERMINAL DATA SELECTION-----
SYSTEM DESIGNATOR: [ 01 ] FUNCTION NUMBER: [ 000 ]
-----
-----CSB/SATELLITE SUPPORT DATA SELECTION-----
SYSTEM DESIGNATOR: [ A1 ]
-----
-----SELECTION OPTION-----
[ ] ENTER APPROPRIATE OPTION
AVAILABLE OPTIONS
[ XMIT - PROCESS INQUIRY      ]
[ 1 - END PROCESSING          ]
[ 6 - RETURN TO MASTER MENU  ]
[                               ]
```

**2N10.4. Data Selection.** This is a multiple purpose screen. The cursor positions at the Data Selection portion of screen based on the option taken at the Master Menu. The remaining portion of the screen is protected. If the option selected at the Master Menu is:

3 - Terminal data selection is available.

6 - Support data selection is available.

**2N10.5. Available Options.** Three options are available as follows:

2N10.5.1. BLANK - This option will transfer control to the appropriate screen based on the option selected from the Master Menu. When Master Menu option is:

3 - Display Screen 601.

6 - Display Screen 604 for system designator 01 and Screen 599 for a satellite system designator.

2N10.5.2. Option 1 - End Processing. Screen 600 displays, the program accomplishes the verification check and then terminates.

2N10.5.3. Option 6 - Return to Master Menu. This option returns to screen 600 with no action for current images.

**ATTACHMENT 2N-11**

**FUNCTION NUMBERS AND NAMES**

**2N11.1. Purpose.** To list standard SBSS terminal function numbers and their associated workcenters.

**2N11.2. Function Numbers and Names.**

000 Pseudo Reader  
001 Warehouse 1  
002 Warehouse 2  
003 Warehouse 3  
004 Warehouse 4  
005 Warehouse 5  
006 Warehouse 6  
007 Warehouse 7  
008 Warehouse 8  
009 Warehouse 9  
010 Warehouse 10  
011 Warehouse 11  
012 Warehouse 12  
013 Warehouse 13  
014 Warehouse 14  
015 Warehouse 15  
016 Warehouse 16  
017 Warehouse 17  
018 Warehouse 18  
019 Warehouse 19  
020 Report Listing Queue  
021 Supply Point 1  
022 Supply Point 2  
023 Supply Point 3  
024 Supply Point 4  
025 Supply Point 5  
026 Supply Point 6  
027 Supply Point 7

028 Supply Point 8  
029 Supply Point 9  
030 Supply Point 10  
031 Civil Engineering  
032 Munitions (FK)  
033 Fuels (FP)  
034 Automated Warehouse  
041 System Designator A1  
042 System Designator A2  
043 System Designator A3  
044 System Designator A4  
045 System Designator A5  
046 System Designator A6  
047 System Designator A7  
048 System Designator A8  
049 System Designator A9  
053 Accounting and Finance  
054 Mission Support (MICAP)  
055 Retail Sales  
056 Base Contracting  
057 RPS Console  
058 Demand Processing  
059 Repair Cycle Support  
060 Receiving  
061 Equipment Management  
062 Stock Control  
063 Records Maintenance  
064 Fuels (FP) Account  
066 Mission Support  
067 Mission Support  
068 Demand Processing  
069 Demand Processing  
070 Demand Processing

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071 Repair Cycle Support  
072 Repair Cycle Support  
073 Receiving  
074 Receiving  
075 Receiving  
076 Equipment Management  
077 Stock Control  
078 Stock Control  
079 Stock Control  
080 Inventory  
081 Inventory  
082 Inspection  
083 Inspection  
084 Document Control  
086 Records Maintenance  
087 Mission Support  
088 Mission Support  
089 Mission Support  
090 Warehouse 20  
091 Warehouse 21  
092 Warehouse 22  
093 Repair Cycle Support  
094 Repair Cycle Support  
095 Repair Cycle Support  
096 Repair Cycle Support  
097 Repair Cycle Support  
098 Demand Processing  
100 Repair Cycle Support  
110 Demand Processing  
111 Demand Processing  
112 Demand Processing  
330 Fuels (FP) Account  
331 Fuels (FP) Account

332 Fuels (FP) Account  
442 RESERVED  
444 RPS 1348-1A Printer  
445 RPS 1348-1A Queue  
446 Funds Management  
447 Accounting and Finance  
448 Accounting and Finance  
449 MASS Terminal  
450 Accounting and Finance  
451 Accounting and Finance  
452 Accounting and Finance  
453 Accounting and Finance  
454 Accounting and Finance  
455 RESERVED  
456 RESERVED  
457 RJT-II Line PRT-132  
458 RJT-II QUEUE  
462 File Queue  
480 Training Station  
481 RESERVED  
482 Training Station Printer  
483 RESERVED  
484 RESERVED  
485 RESERVED  
486 Optical Reader  
492 Hand Terminal  
496 Bin Labels  
497 Bench Stock Terminal (NGV908)  
498 Report Print Safety Queue  
499 LOGMARS Shipment  
800 SOSS Terminal  
801 SOSS Terminal  
802 SOSS Terminal

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803 SATS Input Terminal

804 SATS Output Terminal

844 RESERVED

845 RESERVED

846 RESERVED

**NOTE:** The above functions are designated for specific use by application programs for controlling certain inputs and the directing of solicited outputs. Any three-position function numbers not listed on this attachment can be used for additional function devices up through function number 999.

**ATTACHMENT 2O-1**

**RESERVED**

**2O1.1. Reserved For Future Use.**